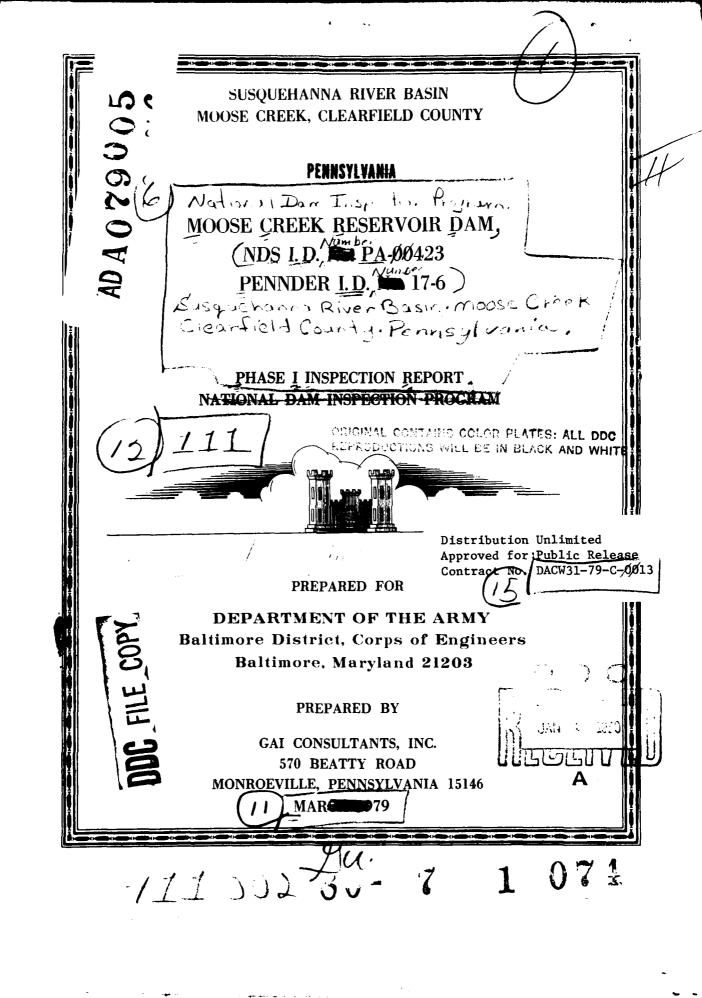
GAI CONSULTANTS INC MONROEVILLE PA
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM. MOOSE CREEK RESERVOIR DAM, (ND--ETC(U)
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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition, and the downstream damage potential.

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PHASE I REPORT National Dam Inspection Program

Abstract

Moose Creek Reservoir Dam: NDS I.D. No. PA-00423

Owner: Clearfield Municipal Authority

State Located: Pennsylvania (PennDER I.D. NO. 17-6)

County Located: Clearfield County

Stream: Moose Creek

Inspection Date(s): November 16, 1978

Inspection Team: GAI Consultants, Inc.

570 Beatty Road

Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146

Based on the visual inspection, operational history, and available engineering data, the dam is considered to be in fair condition.

In accordance with the recommended guidelines the spillway design flood for this facility is the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Results of the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis indicate that the facility is capable of passing and/or storing only 20 percent of the PMF without overtopping the embankment. Overtopping and embankment failure is also anticipated under less than 1/2 PMF flooding resulting in an increase in potential for loss of life. Thus, based on criteria contained in the recommended guidelines the spillway is considered seriously inadequate

Seepage was noted at the downstream toe in an area behind the cld gate house. Also, seepage was observed to be issuing from the left embankment-abutment junction, about midway between the toe and the crest of the dam. Historical records indicate seepage was frequently noted in both areas.

General surficial deterioration is evident on portions of the spillway, particularly the sidewalls.

Because of the seriously inadequate spillway construction, the facility is considered unsafe. Failure is not considered imminent; however, it is recommended that the owner immediately develop a warning system to notify downstream residents should hazardous conditions develop. Included in the plan should be provisions for around-the-clock surveillance of the facility during periods of unusually heavy precipitation.

Recent renovations have been made to the downstream appurtenances which include a new gate house and filtration system. A feasibility study for upgrading the facility is in progress. The proposed modifications if implemented would result in a substantial increase in the size of both the embankment and spillway. Should the modifications inherent to the proposal be found infeasible or not be scheduled for implementation in the immediate future, it is also recommended that the owner, with respect to the existing facility:

- a. Retain a registered professional engineer to more accurately assess the adequacy of the spillway. Subsequently, the owner should take any measures deemed necessary to make the facility hydraulically adequate.
- b. Install weirs under the direction of a registered professional engineer to gage seepage flow from the left embankment-abutment junction and from the area behind the old gate house. Weir readings and pool level readings should be recorded regularly. Particular attention should be focused on abrupt increases in flow and discoloration of the seepage effluent. This information with an evaluation should be transmitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Division of Dam Safety for review and comment.
- c. Modify the outlet system to provide a means of controlling or blocking flow at the inlet end of the blow-off and supply lines in the event a leak(s) develops beneath the embankment.
- d. Repair deteriorated portions of the spillway and provide slope protection to the channel at the end of the left wingwall.
- e. Develop an operations and maintenance manual for use at the facility.
- f. Have the facility inspected by a registered professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams on a yearly basis to check for hazardous conditions that might develop.

GAI Consultants, Inc.

Approved by:

Bernard M. Mihalcin, P.E.

WITHERS

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer



Date 26 MAR 19

Date | 0 Apr 79

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM MOOSE CREEK RESERVOIR DAM NDI# PA-423, PENNDER# 17-6

SECTION 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Authority.

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.

1.1 Purpose.

The purpose is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 Description of Project.

a. Dam and Appurtenances. Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is an earth embankment approximately 370 feet long and having a maximum height of 31 feet. The dam is provided with a concrete core wall and an uncontrolled concrete spillway with a modified ogee-shaped crest located near the right abutment.

The outlet works consist of a 24-inch diameter castiron blowoff and 16-inch diameter castiron supply pipes which pass through the core wall and are controlled via gate valves downstream of the dam.

- b. Location. Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is located on Moose Creek in Lawrence Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, approximately two miles northwest of the Borough of Clearfield. The dam, reservoir, and watershed are contained within the Clearfield and Elliot Park 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles (See Regional Vicinity Map, Appendix G). The coordinates of the dam are N41° 3' 20", W78° 28' 15".
- c. <u>Size Classification</u>. Small (31 feet high, 87 acre-feet storage at maximum pool).
 - d. <u>Hazard Classification</u>. High (see Section 3.1.c.4).
 - e. Ownership. Clearfield Municipal Authority 107 Market Street Clearfield, Pennsylvania 16830

- f. Purpose of Dam. Water supply facility for the Borough of Clearfield.
- g. <u>Historical Data</u>. Moose Creek Reservoir Dam was constructed in 1909-10 by Ahrens and Company of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. The dam was designed by Messrs. Knight and Hopkins of Rome, New York.

The first detailed investigation report was issued in 1914 by the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania (predecessor of PennDER). The Commission's Chief Engineer upon review of this report noted that "This dam appears to have been admirably designed and constructed . . . the embankment was placed under careful supervision and well compacted while the structural features of the work are in general well cared for . . . " Two problems are however alluded to in this report and subsequent reports through the 1940's. They are: 1) seepage along the toe of the dam and at the left abutment; and 2) an inadequate spillway capacity. The authority was ordered to monitor the seepage and to increase the spillway capacity on numerous occasions; however, field inspection and review of available records indicate that neither order was carried out. The seepage is still evident today, particularly at mid-embankment height on the left abutment and along the toe of the dam from the left abutment to a point just beyond the old gate house.

1.3 Pertinent Data.

- a. Drainage Area. 6.4 square miles.
- b. Discharge at Dam Site. Discharge records were not kept at the facility until October 1978. Currently, a daily record of flow (inches above spillway crest) is made. The maximum discharge at the facility is reported to have occurred in June 1972 (Hurricane Agnes), when approximately 33 inches of water was discharging over the spillway crest (estimated discharge ~500 cfs).

Outlet Works Conduit at Operating Elevation - Discharge curve not available.

Spillway Capacity at Maximum Pool Elevation = 1660 cfs.

c. <u>Elevation (feet above mean sea level)</u>.

Top of Dam \approx 1380 (Design).

Maximum Pool Design Surcharge - Not known.

Maximum Pool of Record = 1376.8 in June, 1972.

Normal Pool ≈ 1374

Spillway Crest ≈ 1374

Upstream Portal Outlet Conduit Invert = 1335 (estimated from Figure 3, Appendix F).

Downstream Portal Outlet Conduit Invert = 1347 (estimated from Figure 3, Appendix F).

Streambed at Centerline of Dam ~ 1350

Maximum Tailwater - Not known

d. Reservoir Length (miles).

Maximum Pool ≈ 0.3

Normal Pool = 0.2

Storage (acre-feet). e.

Spillway Crest ≃ 52

Top of Dam \approx 87

Design Surcharge - Not known

Reservoir Surface (acres). f.

Spillway Crest ≈ 4.9

Top of Dam ≈ 6.9

Maximum Design Pool - Not known

g. Dam.

Type - Earth

Length ≈ 370 feet

Height ≈ 31 feet

Top Width ≈ 20 feet

Side Slopes - upstream: 2H:1V

downstream: 1-1/2H:1V

Zoning - Earth. "Select" material placed upstream of the concrete core wall. Coarser material placed downstream of core wall. All rock over 6 inches in diameter was removed from the fill and placed along the embankment face. (See Figures 3 and 4, Appendix F).

Impervious Core - A concrete core wall extends from the foundation to elevation 1375 (see Figure 5).

Cutoff - 4-inch diameter holes on 4-foot centers were drilled 20 feet into rock and grouted under a pressure of 70 psi. The core wall trench was also excavated to Variable depths into rock (see Figure 5).

- h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnels. None.
- i. Spillway.

Type - Uncontrolled concrete channel with a modified ogee-crested weir.

Weir Length ≈ 30 feet

Channel Length ≈ 45 feet

Crest Elevation ≈ 1374

Upstream Channel \approx 12-inch stone paving at elevation 1370.

Downstream Channel - Natural streambed on rock downstream of the dam (see Photograph 6).

j. Outlet Conduits.

Supply Pipe - 16-inch diameter, cast-iron; length = 150 feet from inlet end to upstream wall of new gate house.

Closure - Gate valve in new gate house downstream of dam. No upstream control.

Blowoff Pipe - 24-inch diameter, cast-iron; length \simeq 125 feet from inlet end to upstream wall of old gate house.

Closure - Gate valve in old gate house downstream of dam. No upstream control.

Regulating Facilities - Two gate houses with control valves are located beyond downstream toe of the dam.

Access - Both gate houses and controls are accessible and at ground level.

SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design.

- a. Design Data Availability and Sources.
- 1. Hydrology and Hydraulics. No design reports are available.
- 2. Embankment. Design drawings, dated 1909, are available from PennDER files. Specifications are also available from the owner.
 - 3. Appurtenant Structures. Same as 2 (above).

b. Design Features.

Embankment. According to a 1915 report entitled, "Report Upon the Dam of the Clearfield Water Authority," issued by the Water Supply Commission, the embankment was constructed of selected material on the upstream side of the core wall and coarser material on the downstream side with all stones over 6 inches removed. The embankment material was spread in 12-inch layers and rolled with a tractor engine. The upstream slope is 2H:1V while the downstream slope is 1.5H:1V. The stones removed from the earth fill were placed on the slopes for riprap to a depth of 2 or 3 feet, and upon completion the stone on the downstream side was broken to a uniform size of about 3 inches for a depth of about 6 inches. In addition to the loose stone riprap, the upstream slope is protected by a well laid stone paving, 12 inches deep, extending from an elevation four feet below the flow line to four feet above; the bottom course of this paving is 24 inches deep.

The core wall was constructed of rubble concrete and is located about 5 feet upstream of the centerline of the dam. It is 2 feet thick at the top and increases 6 inches in thickness at 6-foot depth intervals to a maximum of 4 feet at the bottom and was carried about 20 feet into the abutments at each end of the dam. An "as-built" drawing dated March 30, 1915 (see Figure 5) also shows details of the core trench construction as well as 96 holes, 20 feet deep, drilled in the foundation and filled with cement grout under a pressure of about 70 pounds per square inch.

2. Appurtenant Structures.

a) <u>Spillway</u>. The spillway at Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is a rectangular concrete gravity structure

with a modified ogee-shaped crest located on rock near the right abutment (see Figures 1 through 5 and Photograph 6). A concrete apron extends approximately 17 feet downstream of the weir where a 2-foot high concrete sill is located, thus forming a stilling basin.

b) Outlet Works. The facility is equipped with a 24-inch diameter cast-iron blowoff pipe controlled by a valve located in a gate house at the toe of the dam. In addition, a 16-inch diameter supply line is gated within a new gate house located just downstream of the old structure. The water authority has recently installed a micro-strainer on its supply system. It is housed in a metal building approximately 200 feet west of the new gate house.

2.2 Construction Records.

Daily construction records pertaining to the original facility, the original construction specifications, and approximately 20 construction photographs are available from the owner.

2.3 Operational Records.

The water supply is read daily and recorded. Spillway discharge data is available in water company files for the period October 1978 to present.

2.4 Other Investigations.

Several state inspection reports are available from PennDER. The authority has recently retained a consultant to conduct a feasibility study to enlarge Moose Creek Reservoir Dam. A previous study, conducted in 1972, concerned silt removal and modifications to the piping system. The study is available from Hill & Hill Engineers of North East, Pennsylvania.

2.5 Evaluation.

Sufficient data are available to make an accurate Phase I assessment of the facility.

SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Observations.

- a. <u>General</u>. The general appearance of the structure and related appurtenances suggest that the facility is in fair condition (see Photograph 1).
- b. Embankment. The upstream face of the dam is sloped at 2H:1V and is protected by durable hand-placed sandstone riprap (see Photograph 4). The downstream face is sloped at 1.5H:1V and is mantled with gravel sized crushed stone. The crest width is approximately 20 feet.

Seepage was noted to be collecting at the toe of the dam behind the old gate house and extending to the left abutment. Much of this seepage was observed emanating from a point about mid-height of the left embankment-abutment junction. Total seepage was estimated at less than 20 GPM (see Photographs 8 and 9).

A slight bulge is evident in the crushed rock surface of the downstream slope at about mid-height. The origin of this bulge could not be ascertained though it is mentioned in old state inspection reports.

c. Appurtenant Structures.

- l. Spillway. The spillway, spillway sidewalls, and stilling basin all appeared to be in fair condition. Moderate to severe scaling was evident below the flow line of the spillway weir and sidewalls. Spalling was noted at several construction joints and pattern cracking with slight efflorescence was observed on the left wingwall (see Photograph 6). Some erosion is evident at the end of the left spillway wingwall where the channel protection appears insufficient.
- 2. Gate Controls, Blowoff, and Supply Line. Since original construction, the outlet pipes have been controlled by gate valves operated from a concrete valve house at the toe of the dam. Figure 5 indicates that the 24-inch diameter blowoff and 16-inch diameter supply pipes pass beneath the dam in a trench cut into soil.

Recently the authority constructed a new gate house just downstream of the old structure. Discharge through the supply line is now controlled from within this structure. Discharge though the blowoff is still controlled from the old gate house; however, a corrugated metal pipe has been added to the discharge end (see Photograph 7).

Details of the original outlet system are shown on Figure 3.

- 3. Reservoir Area. The valley slopes adjoining Moose Creek Reservoir are steep and heavily wooded. (see Photograph 3). No indications of slope distress were observed at the time of the inspection. Sandstone ledges are visible on both abutments above the dam crest.
- downstream of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is characterized as a narrow wooded valley containing Moose Creek (see Photograph 5). Approximately one mile downstream, Moose Creek passes through a highway embankment of U. S. Route 322 just northwest of Clearfield (see Regional Vicinity Map, Appendix G). One dwelling (see Photograph 10) is located along Moose Creek about 500 feet upstream of the highway embankment and, approximately 4,800 feet from the dam. Downstream of the highway embankment there are numerous homes located along the stream banks. Fifteen to 20 persons are estimated to be residing in an area of potential flooding from a breach of the Moose Creek embankment. Consequently, the facility is placed in a "high" hazard category.

3.2 Evaluation.

The dam and its appurtenances are in fair condition. Seepage was observed at the toe of the dam from the area behind the old gate house to the left abutment. A general surficial treatment of exposed concrete surfaces is required and channel protection at the end of the left spillway wingwall appears insufficient.

SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Normal Operating Procedure.

Excess inflow is discharged over the spillway located near the right abutment. The supply line is kept open and an automatic recorder measures usage. According to water company personnel, the blowoff line is also kept opened slightly to prevent silting at the upstream end and to keep the reservoir from undergoing inversion.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam.

There is no maintenance manual or formal maintenance program concerning the dam. According to water company personnel, the embankment is cleared of vegetation yearly. Other maintenance is provided on an unscheduled basis.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities.

The site is visited daily by an operator responsible for Moose Creek and other water authority reservoirs. Operating equipment is checked periodically and is maintained as necessary.

4.4 Warning Systems.

There are no formal warning systems in effect at the site.

4.5 Evaluation.

No formal operational or maintenance procedures are established for the facility. The water authority employs a "Dam Operator" responsible for the maintenance and operation of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam. Except for some deterioration of concrete surfaces, the dam and appurtenances appeared to be well maintained. Manuals of operation and maintenance should be formalized and an emergency warning system is required.

SECTION 5 HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC EVALUATION

5.1 Design Data.

No hydrologic or hydraulic design data are available.

5.2 Experience Data.

No formal records of the flow through the emergency spillway and/or outlet works were kept relative to this facility, prior to October 1978. Owners representatives indicated that the maximum flow of record, approximately 33 inches over the spillway crest, occurred in June, 1972. There are no indications that the embankment has ever been overtopped.

5.3 Visual Observations.

On the date of the inspection, no conditions were observed that would indicate the appurtenant structures of the dam could not operate satisfactorily within the limits of their design during a flood event.

5.4 Method of Analysis.

The facility has been analyzed in accordance with the procedures and guidelines established by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, for Phase I hydrologic and hydraulic evaluations. The analysis has been performed utilizing a modified version of the HEC-1 program developed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, Davis, California. Analytical capabilities of the program are briefly outlined in the preface contained in Appendix C.

5.5 Summary of Analysis

a. Spillway Design Flood (SDF). In accordance with the procedures and guidelines contained in the National Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams for Phase I Investigations, the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for Moose Creek Reservoir Dam ranges between the 1/2 PMF (Probable Maximum Flood) and the PMF, based on its relative size (small) and on the potential hazard of dam failure on downstream developments (high). Due to the high potential for damage to many residences as well as to a main highway embankment, the SDF for this facility is considered to be the PMF.

Results. The Moose Creek Reservoir Dam was analyzed such that the reservoir level was initially at its normal pool or service-emergency spillway elevation (= 1374.0 ft). spillway weir was observed to have an ogee-like crest shape and was treated as such. Also, the downstream routing channel passes beneath a large highway embankment (U.S. Route 322 located about one mile downstream of the dam) prior to crossing through the major portion of the immediate downstream residential area, and was assumed to function as a dam (with its own discharge rating curve and elevationstorage relationship; sheets 12-18, Appendix C) in the analysis. The downstream channel was further assumed to be dry preceding routing, as instructed by personnel of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. All pertinent engineering calculations relative to the evaluation of the Moose Creek Reservoir Dam are provided in Appendix C.

Overtopping Analysis (using the Modified HEC-1 computer program) of the Moose Creek Reservoir Dam facility indicated that only about 20 percent of the PMF could be stored and/or discharged by the spillway before overtopping of the embankment occurred (Appendix C, Summary Input/Output Sheets, Sheet G). The computer output disclosed that a water depth of about 2.9 feet would inundate the dam during the peak of the PMF, and a depth of about 1.4 feet would flow over the dam during the peak of the 1/2 PMF. Further, the dam would be overtopped for a duration of about 8.8 hours during the PMF, and about 7.3 hours during the 1/2 PMF. Therefore, Moose Creek Reservoir Dam has a high potential for overtopping, and consequently, for breaching.

Since the spillway cannot safely pass a flood of at least 1/2 PMF magnitude (the SDF of the dam is the full PMF), the possibility of failure of the embankment from overtopping when subjected to floods of 1/2 PMF intensity or less was investigated (in accordance with ETL-1110-2-234). Since it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine exactly how or if a specific dam will fail, several possible alternatives were evaluated. The major concern of the evaluations was the impact of the various breach discharges on the downstream communities.

The Modified HEC-1 Program was used to generate the possible results of dam breaching due to downcutting by the overtopping waters. Breaching due to piping could not be analyzed directly, even though field investigation revealed the existence of seepage along the left abutment embankment-rock contact which indicates that piping could be an important factor during failure.

It was assumed, for the purpose of analysis, that breaching would begin once the reservoir water level reached

the top of dam elevation. This assumption was based on the opinion that any amount of overtopping can potentially fail an earth dam, since there are so many unknown factors that can contribute to the failure process. An additional overall assumption was that a breach section would propagate downward to a depth equal to the height of the embankment fill (28 ft.), since the impounded Moose Creek should tend to seek the previous equilibrium level which it had attained prior to the construction of the dam (if at all possible).

Two sets of breach geometry were evaluated for each of two failure times (Appendix C, sheets 19 and 20). The two sets of breach sections chosen were considered to be the minimum and maximum probable failure sections. The two failure times (total time for each breach section to reach its final dimensions) under which the minimum and maximum sections were investigated were assumed to be near instantaneous (15 minutes) and prolonged (4 hours), so that the possible upper and lower limits of this most sensitive variable might The near instantaneous failure time was evaluated be examined. due to the presence of a concrete core wall. (Although the top of the concrete core wall of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam was actually covered by 5 feet of earth, it was assumed that the wall extended to the top of the dam in the analysis.

In addition to the above breach conditions, an average or more probable condition was analyzed. This condition was such that the breach section was intermediate to the minimum and maximum breach configurations previously mentioned. The failure time for this breach geometry was also intermediate to the two failure times previously mentioned, but closer to the near instantaneous time since it was felt that the core wall was probably in fair to good shape.

The five breaching schemes were investigated under each of two flooding situations, the 1/2 PMF and the 3/10 PMF. The 1/2 PMF resulted in a 1.4-ft depth of flow over the dam if breaching did not occur, and the 3/10 PMF resulted in about a 0.5-ft depth of flow over the dam. It is possible that either depth of flow could cause failure of the dam, although the probability of failure is greater for the 1/2 PMF due to the larger volume of overtopping water corresponding to that flood. However, the more frequent 3/10 PMF event will lead to lesser downstream base flooding conditions, since the non-breach peak flow of the 1/2 PMF is so much greater than that of the 3/10 PMF.

The near instantaneous failures produced the largest breach outflows under both the 1/2 and 3/10 PMF inflow conditions. The prolonged failure peak outflows were

slightly larger than the average failure peak outflows in the 1/2 PMF breach analysis, with the opposite trend occurring in the 3/10 PMF analysis (Appendix C, sheet 21). The average or more probable mode of failure provided peak breach discharges of 3770 cfs and 3590 cfs under 1/2 and 3/10 PMF conditions, respectively. However, the actual peak discharge which occurred during the 1/2 PMF average breach analysis was 4120 cfs, due solely to the passing of the 1/2 PMF peak inflow through the already breached dam.

If the adequacy of the dam's spillway was based solely on breaching under the 1/2 PMF event, analysis would indicate that the spillway of the dam was merely inadequate. based on the fact that the 1/2 PMF would cause serious flooding downstream even without breaching of the dam. potential additional increase in the downstream water surface elevation caused by breaching under 1/2 PMF conditions is a maximum of about 0.5 ft at the first structure located 4300 ft downstream of the dam and 0.5 ft at a section located 6100 ft downstream of the dam, considering a maximum, near instantaneous breach. The additional increase in the downstream water surface elevations considering the 1/2 PMF, more probable breach conditions is 0.0 ft at both previously mentioned routing sections (Appendix C, sheet 22). Assuming that the more probable breach conditions are most representative of all possible breach conditions, failure of the dam should not pose a serious threat to increase the loss of life or property damage downstream above that which should be caused by the 1/2 PMF alone.

Since the 3/10 PMF can also potentially cause the dam to fail and it is a more frequently occurring event, its breaching analysis must be considered with more weight than the 1/2 PMF breaching analysis. The maximum 3/10 PMF nonbreach water surface elevations were such that the flood did not reach the estimated first floor elevation of the buildings at the section located 6100 feet downstream of the dam. On the other hand, if the dam failed during the 3/10 PMF event, the water surface elevation at the above mentioned section would increase by about 2 ft (considering the more probable mode of failure), which corresponds to a depth of about 1.5 ft above the first floor elevation. The consequences of the dam breaching under these conditions can be better envisioned if not only the increase in the height of the floodwave is considered, but also the increased momentum that the larger and probably swifter moving volume of water will possess. Therefore, the failure of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is quite possible, and, for higher frequency (but still potentially dangerous) floods, will most probably lead to increased loss of life and property damage in the downstream communities.

5.6 Spillway Adequacy.

As presented previously, under existing conditions Moose Creek Reservoir Dam can pass approximately 20 percent of the PMF prior to overtopping. Should a 3/10 PMF event occur, the dam will be overtopped and will possibly fail, endangering several residences of the downstream community. Therefore, the spillway of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is considered to be seriously inadequate.

SECTION 6 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

6.1 Visual Observations.

a. <u>Embankment</u>. Based on visual observations, the embankment appeared to be in fair condition. Seepage was observed, issuing from a point at about mid-height on the left abutment-embankment junction as well as at the dam toe behind the old gate house.

Some slight bulging of the rock surface on the downstream face was also observed. This condition is thought to be the surficial sliding of the relatively steep rock surface that was mentioned in old state inspection reports.

b. Appurtenant Structures. Aside from the spillway, the only portions of the outlet system observed at the time of inspection were the control valves for the blowoff and supply lines and the discharge end of the 24-inch diameter blowoff pipe. The new control building, constructed in 1972, appeared in excellent condition.

Moderate to severe scaling was evident below the flow line on the modified ogee crest and on the spillway sidewalls. Spalling was noted at some construction joints and pattern cracking was evident on the left wingwall. Some erosion was evident at the end of the left spillway wingwall, adjacent to the embankment toe.

6.2 Design and Construction Techniques.

Design computations or reports were not available for any aspect of this facility. Contract specifications, construction progress reports, and photographs of the original construction are available from the owner.

6.3 Past Performance.

The visual inspection indicates that the facility has performed adequately in the past. The record pool level at the facility reportedly occurred during the "Agnes" storm of 1972 when the depth of flow over the spillway crest reportedly measured 33 inches.

6.4 Seismic Stability.

The dam is located within Seismic Zone No. 1 and may be subject to minor earthquake induced dynamic forces. Historical reports and construction records indicate the embankment was placed in thin lifts, wetted as needed, and mechanically compacted. Thus, it is believed that the embankment can withstand the expected minor earthquake induced forces. However, no calculations or investigations were performed to confirm this opinion.

SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment.

a. <u>Safety</u>. The visual inspection, operational history, and available engineering data suggest that the dam and its appurtenances are in fair condition. Hydraulic and hydrologic calculations made during our investigation indicate that the spillway is capable of passing and/or storing 20 percent of the PMF without overtopping. Based on screening criteria supplied by the Department of the Army, Office of Chief of Engineers, the spillway is classified as "seriously inadequate."

Seepage (less than 20 GPM) was observed issuing from the left abutment-embankment contact and from a point behind the old gate house. Seepage has been noted historically at these locations.

Discharge through the 16 and 24-inch diameter cast-iron outlet pipes cannot be controlled at the inlet end; consequently, these pipes are under full hydrostatic head at all times and should a leak develop within the pipes beneath the dam, discharge could not be controlled.

- b. Adequacy of Information. The available data is considered sufficient to make an accurate Phase I assessment of the facility.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. Because of the seriously inadequate spillway, a formal warning system should be immediately implemented. Other studies and remedial action should be implemented without undue delay.
- d. Necessity for Additional Investigations. The additional investigations listed below are considered necessary if major renovations presently being contemplated by the owner and its consultant are determined to be infeasible or are not scheduled for immediate implementation.

7.2 Recommendations/Remedial Measures.

Because of the seriously inadequate spillway construction, the facility is considered unsafe. Failure is not considered imminent; however, it is recommended that the owner immediately develop a warning system to notify downstream residents should hazardous conditions develop.

Included in the plan should be provisions for around-theclock surveillance of the facility during periods of unusually heavy precipitation.

Recent renovations have been made to the downstream appurtenances which include a new gate house and filtration system. A feasibility study for upgrading the facility is in progress. The proposed modifications if implemented would result in a substantial increase in the size of both the embankment and spillway. Should the modifications inherent to the proposal be found infeasible or not be scheduled for implementation in the immediate future, it is also recommended that the owner, with respect to the existing facility:

- a. Retain a registered professional engineer to more accurately assess the adequacy of the spillway. Subsequently, the owner should take any measures deemed necessary to make the facility hydraulically adequate.
- b. Install weirs under the direction of a registered professional engineer to gage seepage flow from the left embankment-abutment junction and from the area behind the old gate house. Weir readings and pool level readings should be recorded regularly. Particular attention should be focused on abrupt increases in flow and discoloration of the seepage effluent. This information with an evaluation should be transmitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Division of Dam Safety for review and comment.
- c. Modify the outlet system to provide a means of controlling or blocking flow at the inlet end of the blow-off and supply lines in the event a leak(s) develops beneath the embankment.
- d. Repair deteriorated portions of the spillway and provide slope protection to the channel at the end of the left wingwall.
- e. Develop an operations and maintenance manual for use at the facility.
- f. Have the facility inspected by a registered professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of earth dams on a yearly basis to check for hazardous conditions that might develop.

APPENDIX A

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA

NAME OF DAM: Moose Creek Reservoir Dam

ND 1#: PA-423

· CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA PHASE I PENNDER# : 17-6

PAGE 1 OF 5

ITEM	REMARKS NDI# PA - 423
PERSONS INTERVIEWED AND TITLE	Site Visit: 1. Jeff Williams - Manager 2. James Jones - Operator of Dam 3. Doug Rhone - Assistant Manager 2. James Jones - Assistant Manager 3. Doug Rhone - Assistant Manager
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	5 minute series to
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	Compiled from PennDER files. Excellent summary report from 1915.
AVAILABLE DRAWINGS	 Detailed linens and blue prints (construction and as-built) at authority office. Also available from PennDER files. Hill and Hill Engineers also have reproducibles. Set of 4 drawings in 1972 by Hill and Hill Engineers - Good plan. Set of 4 drawings available from PennDER files (see Figures 2 through 5, Appendix F).
TYPICAL DAM SECTIONS	See Figures 3 and 4.
OUTLETS: PLAN DETAILS DISCHARGE RATINGS	See Figure 3. None.

ENGINE. . ING DATA (CONTINUED)

ITEM	REMARKS NDI# PA - 423
SPILLWAY: PLAN SECTION DETAILS	
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS AND DETAILS	24-inch diameter blowoff pipe. See Figure 3. 16-inch diameter supply pipe.
DESIGN REPORTS	No design reports available. Clearfield Water Authority has daily construction reports from 1910, original construction specifications and about 20 construction photographs.
GEOLOGY REPORTS	None available.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS: HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS STABILITY ANALYSES SEEPAGE ANALYSES	None available.
MATERIAL INVESTIGATIONS: BORING RECORDS LABORATORY TESTING FIELD TESTING	Consultants for the Water Authority have recently drilled the site in order to prepare a feasibility study on enlarging the reservoir. All borings are downstream of existing facility (see Figures 7 and 8).

PAGE 3 OF

ITEM	REMARKS NDI# PA - 423
BORROW SOURCES	Not known.
POST CONSTRUCTION DAM SURVEYS	1. Reservoir sounded in 1972 (prior to Agnes storm) for de-silting. 2. None specifically to determine settlement of dam. 3. Survey performed to locate borings and deep wells.
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	 Engineering study by Hill and Hill Engineers of North East, PA in January 1972 for removal of silt and some modifications of piping system. Drilled in 1974 for Hill and Hill Engineers for feasibility study to enlarge Moose Creek Dam (10 borings - No records at Clearfield Office). Deep wells installed to monitor stripping contamination in 1974. (Benjamin Coal Company).
HIGH POOL RECORDS	June 1972 $ imes$ 33 inches over spillway (Hurricane Agnes).
MONITORING SYSTEMS	 Flow meter and recorder on supply line. Spillway flow manually measured for months of October-November, 1978. Rain gage at reservoir in adjacent watershed. Chlorine weighing station.
MODIFICATIONS	 New control building built in 1972. Added micro-strainer in 1978. Feasibility study being conducted presently to increase size of facility.

ENGINEERING DATA (C	(CONTINUED) PAGE 4 OF 5 REMARKS NDI# - PA 423
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURES	None.
MAINTENANCE: RECORDS MANUAL	Records - None kept 1. Slopes cleared annually. 2. Oil valves, etc unscheduled. Manual - None.
OPERATION: RECORDS MANUAL	Records - Daily rainfall (in adjacent watershed); chlorine; flouride and water usage records kept. Have also been recording depth of spillway flow since October, 1978.
OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	 Blowoff always open to some extent to keep inlet cleared and prevent inversion. Standard procedures for adding chlorine and flouride. Otherwise self-regulating.
WARNING SYSTEM AND/OR COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	None - Working out program with Civil Defense System.
MISCELLANEOUS	Cleaned reservoir via front end loader (average 30 inches of sediment) prior to Agnes (1972).

CHECK LIST "HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

NDI ID # PA-423
PENN DER ID # 17-6
PAGE 5 OF 5

SIZE OF DRAINAGE AREA: 6.4 square miles
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL: 1374 STORAGE CAPACITY: 52 acre-feet
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL: Not known STORAGE CAPACITY: Not known
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: Not known STORAGE CAPACITY: Not known
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 1380 STORAGE CAPACITY: 87 acre-feet
SPILLWAY DATA
CREST ELEVATION: 1374
TYPE: Modified ogee
WIDTH: 5 feet
LENGTH: 30 feet
SPILLOVER LOCATION: right abutment
NUMBER AND TYPE OF GATES: None
OUTLET WORKS
24-inch diameter cast-iron blowoff 16-inch diameter TYPE: cast-iron supply pipe
LOCATION: ~165 feet right of left abutment
ENTRANCE INVERTS: Approximately El 1355 (scaled from Fig. 3, App. F)
EXIT INVERTS: Approximately El 1347 (scaled from Fig. 3, App. F)
24-inch diameter cast-iron blowoff EMERGENCY DRAWDOWN FACILITIES: regulated from within the old gate
house. HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES
TYPE: Rain gage
LOCATION: Montgomery Dam - next watershed west
RECORDS: Daily rainfall records available from owner
MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: 33 inches over spillway. June 1972 (Agnes).

APPENDIX B

CHECK LIST VISUAL INSPECTION

CHECK LIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE 1

PAGE 1 OF 8

COUNTY <u>Clearfield</u>	HAZARD CATAGORY High TEMPERATURE 45° 3 10:30-94	OTHERS		
rvoir Dam STATE Pennsylvania - 423 PENNDER# 17-6	spillway SIZE small Der 1978 WEATHER OVErcast SPECTION 1374.1	OWNER REPRESENTATIVES Jeff Williams - Manager	James Jones - Operator Doug Rhone - Assistant Manager	
NAME OF DAM Moose Creek Reservoir Dam NDI# PA - 423	TYPE OF DAM Earth W/concrete spillway SI DATE(S) INSPECTION 16 November 1978 WE POCL ELEVATION AT TIME OF INSPECTION 1374.1	TAILWATER AT TIME OF INSPECTION INSPECTION PERSONNEL B. M. Mihalcin	J. P. Nairn E. J. Mannella W. J. Veon	

RECORDED BY B. M. Mihalcin

EMBANKMENT

	v
ITEM	OBSERVATIONS AND/OR REMARKS NDI# PA - 423
SURFACE CRACKS	None observed.
40VE 3 AT THE	None observed.
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	Slight bulging along entire downstream face at mid-slope. (No seepage observed through face.)
VERTICAL AND HORI- ZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	Horizontal - good. Vertical - Fair; slight depression apparent approximately 130 feet from left abutment. Field survey indicated settlement insignificant.
RIPRAP FAILURES	None. 4- to 6-inch thick sandstone slabs (durable) - hand placed.
JUNCTION OF EMBANK- MENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Good on both abutments. See Page 3 for seepage.

EMBANKMENT

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS AND/OR REMARKS NDI# PA - 423
DAMP AREAS IRREGULAR VEGETATION (LUSH OR DEAD PLANTS)	Sphagnum moss along downstream toe - starts about mid-height along left abutment-embankment junction and continues to toe of dam behind old gate hcuse.
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	Seepage along toe. Starts at mid-height and continues along left abutment to old gate house. No stepage noted through face of dam.
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	Staff gage - None. Flow meter in new gate house.
DRAINS	None observed.
MISCELLANEOUS	Downstream face covered by well graded crushed sandstone 3 to 6 inches in diameter.

} . . .

ITEM	
INTAKE STRUCTURE	Submerged.
OUTLET CONDUIT (CRACKING AND SPALL- ING OF CONCRETE SURFACES)	A 24-inch CMP section was recently added to original C. I. blowoff pipe and exits into old stream channel.
OUTLET STRUCTURE	None. 24-inch diameter blowoff controlled from within the old gate house. 18-inch diameter supply line controlled from within the new gate house.
OUTLET CHANNEL	Empties into spillway channel approximately 50 feet downstream of discharge end of CMP.
GATE(S) AND OPERA- TIONAL EQUIPMENT	Blowoff pipe controlled from within the old gate house. Supply pipe open in old gate house and controlled via valves located in the new gate house. No valves or controls on upstream side of embankment.

	EMERGENCY SPILLWAY
ITEM	OBSERVATIONS AND/OR REMARKS NDI# PA - 423
TYPE AND CONDITION	Concrete - Modified ogee.
-	Condition - Good, but in need of surficial repair.
APPROACH CHANNEL	Riprap-lined and unobstrycted.
SPILLWAY CHANNEL AND SIDEWALLS	Moderate to severe scaling of concand along ogee-like crest.
	Sidewalls - Slight spalling at construction joints; slight efflorescence and pattern cracking on left wingwall; good alignment.
STILLING BASIN PLUNGE POOL	Good condition. Apron below plunge pool - Good condition.
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Discharge into natural stream (rock base). Some erosion at end of left wingwall - Should be protected by rock riprap.
BRIDGE AND PIERS	None.
EMERGENCY GATES	None.

SERVICE SPILLWAY

PAGE 6 OF 8

OBSERVATIONS AND/OR REMARKS See Emergency Spillway. See Emergency Spillway. TYPE AND CONDITION APPROACH CHANNEL ITEM

See Emergency Spillway.

OUTLET STRUCTURE

See Emergency Spillway.

DISCHARGE CHANNEL

e in new gate house.	ITEM	OBSERVATIONS AND/OR REMARKS	PAGE 7 OF 8 NDI# PA - 423
None.	ION		
None.	ON WELLS	None.	
None.	·	None.	
Flow	ERS	None.	

CHANNEL
DOWNSTREAM
AND
AREA
RESERVOIR

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APPENDIX C
HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

PREFACE

The modified HEC-1 program is capable of performing two basic types of hydrologic analyses: 1) the evaluation of the overtopping potential of the dam; and 2) the estimation of the downstream hydrologic-hydraulic consequences resulting from assumed structural failures of the dam. Briefly, the computational procedures typically used in the dam overtopping analysis are as follows:

- a. Development of an inflow hydrograph(s) to the reservoir.
- b. Routing of the inflow hydrograph(s) through the reservoir to determine if the event(s) analyzed would overtop the dam.
- c. Routing of the outflow hydrograph(s) from the reservoir to desired downstream locations. The results provide the peak discharge(s) of each routed hydrograph at the downstream end of each reach.

The evaluation of the hydrologic-hydraulic consequences resulting from an assumed structural failure (breach) of the dam is typically performed as shown below.

- a. Development of an inflow hydrograph(s) to the reservoir.
- b. Routing of the inflow hydrograph(s) through the reservoir.
- c. Development of a failure hydrograph(s) based on specified breach criteria and normal reservoir outflow.
- d. Routing of the failure hydrograph(s) to desired downstream locations. The results provide estimates of the peak discharge(s), time(s) to peak and maximum water surface elevations of failure hydrographs for each location.

SUBJECT	Dam	SAFETY IN	SPECTIO	N			
	MOOSE (REEK RES	ERVOIR	DAM			
BY	LB_ DATE	1-18-79	PROJ. NO.	78-6	17-	423	CONSULTANTS, INC
CHKD. BY	STAD VEW	1/24/79	SHEET NO.		OF_	22.	Engineers • Geologists • Planners Environmental Specialists

DAM STATISTICS

HEIGHT OF DAM = 31 FEET

(FIELD MEASURED)

MAXIMUM POOL STORAGE CAPACITY & 87 AC-FT @ TOP OF DAM OBTAINED FROM

NORMAL POOL STORAGE CAPACITY = 52.2AC-FT (SEE NOTE 1)

DRAINAGE AREA 6.4 Sp. Mi.

PLANIMETERED CFF U.S.G.S

7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADS

ELLIOT PARK & CLEARFIELD

NOTE 1 & STORAGE CAPACITY VALUE FROM "REPORT UPON THE DAM OF THE CLEARFIELD WATER COMPANY ACROSS MOOSE CREEK, LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA." (1915). STORAGE CAPACITY REPORTED TO BE 17,000,000 GALLONS. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM PENNDER.

DAM CLASSIFICATION

DAM SIZE - SMALL

(REF I, TABLE I)

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION - HIGH

(FELD OBSERVATION)

REQUIRED SDF - 1/2 PMF TO PMF

(REFI, TABLE 3)

SUBJECT ___ DAM SAFETY INSPECTION MOOSE CREEK RESERVOIR DAM

CHKD. BY WJV DATE 1/24/74 SHEET NO. Z OF 22



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HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS

LENGTH OF LONGEST WATERCOURSE (L) = 5.9 MILES

LCA Z . 9 MILES (MEASURED FROM DAM CREST TO CENTROID OF BASIN)

NOTE 2: VALUES OF L AND LCA ARE MEASURED FROM U.S.G.S 7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADS ELLIOT PARK AND CLEARFIELD

C. = 1.84

Cp = 0,45

Supplied By C OF E; Zone 19, Susquehanna RIVER BASIN

tp = Snyder's STANDARD LAG = 1.84(LxLcA)0.3

 $t_p = (1.84) [(5.9)(2.9)]^{0.3} = 4.31$

RESERVOIR SURFACE AREAS

S. A. (SURFACE AREA) @ NORMAL POOL EL 1374.0 = 4.9 ACRES (REF. FIG 2 , APP. F)

S.A. @ EL 1400.0 = 13.8 ACRES

PLANIMETERED OFF U.S.G.S. 7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADS ELLIOT PARK & CLEARFIELD

RATE OF AREA CHANGE PER FOOT OF RISE = 13.8 -4.9 & 0.34AC/FT (ABOVE EL. 1374.0) 1400-1374

TOP OF DAM @ EL. 1380.0 (REF FIG 3 APP. F)

: SA @ TOP OF DAM = [(13000-12740) x 0.34 AC/FT] + 4.9 ACRE

SUBJECT DAM SAFETY INSPECTION

MOSE CREEK RESERVOIR

BY DLB DATE 1-18-79 PROJ. NO. 76-617-423 CONSULTANTS, INC.

CHKD. BY WJV DATE 1/24/71 SHEET NO. 3 OF 22 Engineers • Geologists • Planners Environmental Specialists

RESERVOIR ELEVATION @ "O" STORAGE

NORMAL POOL VOLUME = 13 HA = 52 AC-FT

(CONIC METHOD)

S.A. @ NORMAL BOL EL 1374.0 = 4.9 ACRES

(SHEET Z)

$$H = \frac{(3)(5ZAC-FT)}{(4.9AC)} = 31.8 FT$$

ZERO VOLUME ELEVATION = 1374.0 - 31.8 = 1342.ZFT (SEE NOTE 3)

NOTE 3: ACTUAL MINIMUM ELEVATION @ "O" STORAGE = 1351 ACCORDING
TO FIGURE 2, APPENDIX F. HOWEVER, IN CROER TO
COMPUTE A STORAGE-ELEVATION RELATIONSHIP AND STILL
MAINTAIN A STORAGE OF 52 AC-FT @ EL 1374.0, THE ABOVE
"O" STORAGE ELEVATION OF 1342.2 MUST BE INPUT INTO
THE HEC-1 PROGRAM.

STORAGE - ELEVATION RELATION CHIP

COMPUTED INTERNALLY BY THE HEC-1 PROGRAM
BASED ON GIVEN SURFACE AREA VS ELEVATION
INFORMATION. (SEE SUMMARY INPUT/OUTPUT SHEETS)

JBJECT	DAM SAFETY INSPECTION
	MOOSE CREEK RESERVOIR DAM
Y DLB	DATE 1-18-79 PROJ. NO. 78-617-423

HKD. WJV DATE 1/24/79 SHEET NO. 4 OF 22

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PMP CALCULATIONS

STANDARD RAINFALL INDEX = ZZ. Z INCHES (CORRESPONDING TO A DURATION OF ZHARS AND AN AREA OF ZOOSQ: MI.)

(REF 9, FIG Z)

GEOGRAPHIC ADJUSTMENT FACTOR = 103% (CORRESPONDING TO A LONGITUDE OF 78' 28' AND A LATITUDE OF 41003')

(REF9, FISI)

CORRECTED RAINFALL INDEX = (22.2 INCHES)(1.03) = 22.9 INCHES

DRAINAGE AREA & 6.4 SQ.Mi. < 10SQ.Mi. > ASSUME 10SQ.Mi. DATA CAN EFFECTIVELY REPRESENT THE G.4 SQ, MI, AREA.

 DURATION (HOURS)	PERCENT OF INDEX RAINFALL (%)	
 6	117.5	NOTE: A 24-HE RATHER THAN
12	127.0	A 72.4R DURATION WAS USED SO THAT
24	136.0	A Time Step of Sminutes Could de
		USED IN THE HEL! PROSPING.

- HOP BROOK FACTOR (ADJUSTMENT FOR BASIN SHAPE, AS WELL AS FOR THE LESSER LIKELIHOOD OF A SEVERE STORM CENTERING OVER A SMALLER AREA) CORRESPONDING TO A D.A. = 6.4 sq. ni. (<10 sq. mi.) = 0.80 (REF 4, PG 48) SUBJECT DAM SAFETY INSPECTION MOOSE CREEK RESERVOIR PROJ. NO. 78-617-423 BY _____ DATE _12-21-79

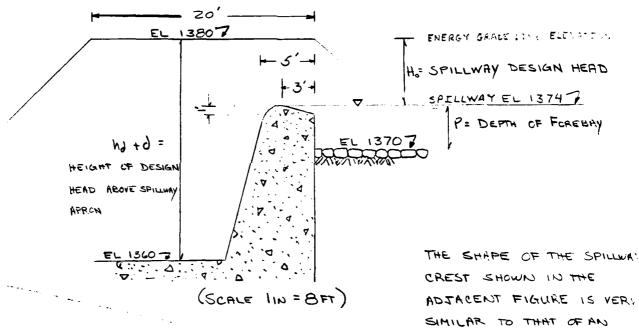
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CHKD. BY WJV DATE 12-24-71 SHEET NO. 5 OF 22

SPILLWAY CAPACITY:

SPILLWAY DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS ARE TAKEN FROM FIGURE 4, APPENDIX F AND HAVE BEEN FIELD VERIFIED.



OGEE-SHAPED CREST, . Assume THAT THE ACTUAL DISCHARGES OVER THE ARME WERE CAN BE APPROXIMATED BY THUSE OVER AN OSIG-SHOPE WELL WITE ! Q = CLH 3/2

WHERE Q = TOTAL DISCHARGE (CFS)

C = COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE

L = LENGTH OF CREST (FT) = 30 FT (FIG 4, APPENDIXF)

H = TOTAL HEAD (FT)



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APPROACH CHANNEL ~ 20 FT LONG AND 30 FT WIDE

FOREBAY DEPTH (P) = 4FT

ASSUMED DESIGN HEAD (TOTAL POSSIBLE HEAD) = GFT

UPSTREAM SLOPE OF CASE = 3H TO IV

SEE FIGURE 4 APPENDIX F

COEFFICIENT OF DISCHAFGE (C) = P/Ho = 4'/6' = 0.67

.. C = 3.85

(REF 4, pq 378)

C CORRECTED TO ACCOUNT FOR UPSTREAM SLOPE OF CARE = 3.85

SLOPE EFFECT IS NEGLIGIBLE (REF 4, pg 379)

CALCULATE APPROACH LOSSES :

ESTIMATE THE FLOW PER FOOT OF WEIR LENGTH

$$q = CH^{3/2} = 3.85 (6)^{3/2} = 56.6 \text{ cfs/ft}$$

.. VELOCITY OF APPROACH CHANNEL = 9/(Ho+P) = (56.6 CFS/FT)/(4+6) FT
= 5.66 FT/SEC

APPROPRH VELOCITY HEAD = $V_a^2/2g = \frac{(5.66)^2}{29} = 0.5 FT$

SUBJECT DAM SAFETY INSPECTION

MODSE CREEK RESERVOIR

BY DLB DATE 1-19-79 PROJ. NO. 78-617-423

CHKD. BY WJV DATE 1-24-79 SHEET NO. 7 OF 22 Engineers • Geologists • Planners Environmental Specialists

APPROACH CHANNEL LOSS (By MANNING'S EQUATION)

= 20' X (Van 149 R²/s)

(REF 13, P9 143)

where n= 0.033 (DRY RUBBLE MASCURY; REF 7, pa 111)

CHANNEL LOSS =
$$(20') \left[\frac{(5.66)(0.033)}{(1.49)(6)^{2/3}} \right]^2 = 0.03'$$

ASSUMING ENTRANCE LOSS TO BE O.I (Va /29) (REF 4, pg 379)

TOTAL APPROACH LOSS = 0.1(0.5) +0.03 = 0.08 FT (SAY 0.10 FT)

.. ACTUAL EFFECTIVE HEAD = DESIGN HEAD - LOSSES = 6.0-0.1 = 5.9FT

> P/H = 4/5.9 = 0.68 => C = 3.85 (NEGLIGIBLE CHANGE IN DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT DUE TO APPROACH LOSSES)

CALCULATE DOWNSTREAM APPON EFFECTS:

DOWNSTREAM APRON ELEVATION = 1360.0 (FIG. 4, APP F.)

HEIGHT OF DESIGN HEAD ABOVE APRCH = 20 FT = (hd +)) (SHEET 5)

 $\frac{hd+d}{Ho} = \frac{20}{6.0} = 3.33 \Rightarrow CORRECTION FOR AFRON EFFECTS = 1.0 (REF H, pq 381)$

DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT (C) = 3.85 (APROD EFFECT NEGLIGIBLE)

SUBJECT	DAM SAFFTY INSP	FCTI N	
	MOUSE CREEK RESE	RVOJA	
BY WJV	DATE	ROJ. NO. 79-617-423	CONSULTA
CHKD. BY DL	B DATE 1/24/79 S	HEET NO. 8 OF 22	Engineers • Geologists • Environmental Specialists



CHECK THE POSSIBILITY OF SUBMERGENCE OF THE WEIR:

CALCULATE THE TAILWATER DEFITH ON THE SMILLWAY APRON BY EQUATING THE SPECIFIC ENERGY AT A PIENT JUST UPSTEIRM OF THE SPILLWAY CREST TO THE SPECIFIC ENERGY ON THE MARCH.

S.E.: Specific Energy = $y + \frac{\pi r^2}{2g} = Distant Fram$ CHANNEL RED TO ENERGY GRADE LINE ELEVATION (REF. B. PA. H.)

S.E. @ POTAT JUST US OF CREST = P. H. = 4+6= 13F+ (SPITE 5,5.6)

S.E. ON APRIN =
$$Y + \overline{y}^2 = Y + \left[\frac{Q^2}{2g}A^2\right]$$
 (Since Q=A=+)

APRIM WILTH = BOFT > A = BOY (RESTANGULAR STRATEGY)

$$\frac{E_{LTT,MATED} Q = Q_{LH_0}^{3/2} = (3.85)(8017)(5.977)^{3/2}}{Q = 1655, SAY 1660 CFS}$$

: 10 FT = Y +
$$\left[\frac{(1460)^2}{2g}(304)^2\right] \Rightarrow Y \cong 4.5$$
 FT

hyad = -UF+ (SHEFT 7) , dx y = 7.5 FT ⇒ ng = 10.0 FT

.. has
$$n_s = \frac{10.5}{6.0} \approx 1.2 \Rightarrow \text{Copperation For Substitute}$$

= 1.0 (kind, by 3.2.2)

DIN HANGE COFFETCHENT (C) = 3.25 (SUBMERSENCE EFFECT MESTIGIELE)

. SPILLWAY CAPACITY & 1660 OF (AS COMPUTED ABOVE)

SUBJECT	MAG	CATETY	THEFFLTT	· 21		
	Mod	SE CREFE	RESTRYCTE			
BY WIV	DATE _	1/23/79	PROJ. NO	73-	617-422	
CHKD. BY <u>DLB</u>	DATE	1/24/19	_ SHEET NO	9	OF 22	



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SPILLWAY PATING CURVE

DILL PRATE DEFTING BY Q = CLHe

DESTEN CRITERIA: Ho = Design HEAD - GOVET

Co = 3.85 @ DESTEN HEAD (CORRECTED FOR CORE STURY

L = SPILLWAY LENGTH = 30FT

He= HEAD ON CREST (OTHER THAN LESTON)

SEE SHEET 10 FOR COMPUTATIONS.

DAM ENCLAPREMENT RATING CURVE

ASSUME EMPANEMENT ACTO LIVE A BROAD CRESTED WETK
WHEN OVERTOPHED: CREST LENGTH (W/O SPILLWAY) - 340 FT (APPENE, FSOL)

CREST REPORTED: 20 FT = 2,

CREST ELEVATION = 13200 FT, AND

Q = CLH 3/2

ELEVATION (FT)	14 (Ft)	H/2 (FT/FT)	*	((F2)
1350.0	0	_		
1321. C	1	0.55	3.53	1030
1392.0	2	0.10	3, 54	2920
1330	3	3.15	3.2€	5 340
1334.0	4	0.20	3.07	8250

^{*} VALUES OF C DETAINED FROM REF 12, PS 45.

3.27 3.43 3.54

<u>ه</u>

0.0 5.0

5.0

10

0.00

0:00

0.7

ы Э

3.27

0.85

0.17

2.0

0.00018 0.008

6.004 0.010

و. د

3.43

0.33 0.50

0.004 0.018

2.6

7.0

3.54

26.0 0.69

0.1

5/c;

h./he

計

h + 4 (FT)

エ

30015

655

CHAMPL Heap

ESTEMATED FLOW PER FOOT OF WITE

Ů.

(FT)

Ξ

(F)

(F)

(FPS)

(FF)

9=C. H.

د. ن

Ci.

3.66 3.77 3.85

0

2.6

9

0.

0.036

0.00074 80100.0

0.021

Q Q 9.0 10.0

29.3 18.4

3.6

0.95 9.6

5.0

5

0

7.

3. 8 3 o m 2.8

4.9

0.056

0.034

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(REF. 4, PG 379) (SHECT 7) 30x (He+P) S. 11 ha 11

FOR HEADS OTHER THAN DESTEN (: 6.0 FT)

CORRECTION TO CO= 3.85

9/(1161P)

IN LENGTH (SHFET 6 APPROACH CHANNEL = 20 FT WHERE . N = 0.033, O. I. (APPRONIE VEICCITY HEAD SINCE 1.49 RM (20 × 5

hat de Destance de Speliway Energy Line Arive The Spellway Amily (@ Fley 1360.6) 113 : He, AND CO: Ci * w Shert OUTLINED ON COMPUTED VIA PRICE DUNE છં

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253 SUBMIPRENCE : FIES ŏ SPILLWAY APKON EFFECTS EJTHIR Foe : Coprection To CL , REF. AND 254

(REF 13, Pt. 258 CRESIS OGFE RECENOON ELFUATION 1274.0 FT (MSL) مي UPPER LIMIT 15 711C 1 C= 1.14 0

SUBJECT	DAM INFETY IN FETT 1				
		MODUE CHLEI	PETER	1937 <u>).</u>	
BY WIV	DATE	1/24/79	PROJ. NO.	79-617- 423	-
CHKD. BY DLB	DATE	1/24/79	SHEET NO.	0F22	•



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TOTAL DISLAAR -E RATING CURVE

COMPINED PATING CHEVES FOR BOTH THE SPITEWAY AND EMBANKMENT.

*	1	İ	•
ELE	VATTON	DISCHAPAN	,
	[F-7]	(c=5)	_
13	74.0	0	
13	75.5	100	
13	730	210	
13	77.5	55°	
13	730	980	
. 13	79.5	1230	1
13	35.0	1650	ì
13	51.0	3170	
13	e2.6	55€ఎ	į
13	39 <u>2</u> .0	3590	-
13	194.0	12160	

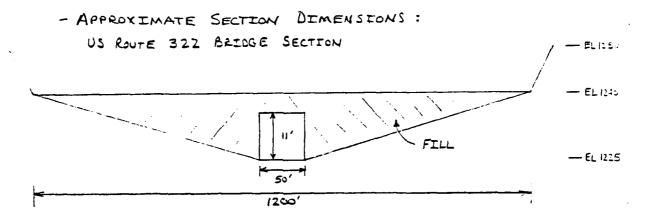
J

SUBJECT	DAM	SAFETY	INSPEC	TION	<u> </u>		
_	M	DOSE CREE	K RESE	RVOI	10		
BY WJV	DATE _	1/19/79	PROJ. NO.	73-6	017-	423	
CUED BY TO B	DATE	1/22/29	CHEET NO	12	OF	22	



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PERFORMANCE CURVE FOR DS HIGHWAY EMBANKMENT



- APPROXIMATE CULVERT SLOPE = IFY/30FT = 0.008 FT/FT
- CULVERT DISCHARGES ARE CONTROLLED BY EITHER THE
 INLET OR THE OUTLET OF THE COLVERT, DEPENDING
 ON SUCH FACTORS AS CROSS SECTIONAL AREA, LENGTH,
 ROUGHNESS, SLOPE, AND ENTRANCE CONDITIONS OF THE
 CULVERT, AS WELL AS HEADWATER AND TAILWATER
 LEVELS.
- -* INLET CONTROL DISCHARGES ARE INDEPENDENT OF
 TAILWATER DEPTH, AND ARE CONTROLLED BY
 HEADWATER LEVEL AND ENTRANCE GEOMETRY. FOR HID
 (HEADWATER DEPTH TO CULVERT DEPTH RATTO) < 1.2,
 THE DISCHARGE EQUATION IS:

* INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM: OPEN CHANNEL FLOW BY F.M. HENDERS.
MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO., INC., NEW YORK, NEW YORK. 1966 (PG. 263)

SUBJECT	LANK SAFFTY THISPER TAN	
	MOUSE CREEK RECENOTA	
BY WJV	DATE 1/19/79 PROJ. NO. 73 6/7- 402	

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CHKD. BY DLB DATE 1/23/79 SHEET NO. 13 OF 22

WHERE Q= DISCHARGE IN CFS, CB = END CONKACTION COEFFICIENT = 0.9 (SQUARE EDGED ENTRANCE), B= WIBTA OF COLVERT = EDET , H = HEADWATER DEPIH ABOVE INLET INVERT ELEVATION OF 1235 FT, AND q= 32.2 FT/SFL2.

FOR H/A > 1.2:

(SLUTIL FLOW)

WHERE QUE, A, AND H ARE AC BEFORE, DE LETT DE CULVER! = 11 FT, AND CH = CONTRACTION COFFETCIENT = 3.6 (SALANE FORE ENTRANCE).

. TOUTLET CONTRIL DISCHAFOUS ARE ELPECIALLY DEPENDENT ON TATEMATER LEVEL , ALONG WITH ALL OTHER CHIEF THIS OF THE CILVERT BARRIL. CUTLET COMP . CAN See .. TE H > 0.75 D , WITH DILLHAM F DEFINEL BY ITS RELATION THIP TO HW IN THE EQUATION RELOW.

HW = [1+Ke+ = 10 - L)

WORL: HW: WATER CLIFAL ELEVANTON & TALET IN FT; Ket TWO! LOSS COEFFICIENT @ 0.4 (WINEWALLS & BUTTO) CULURAT); n & 0.030; A = 550 FT .; R = 12/17 & 45 LE LENGTA OF CULVERT 2/30 FT (FIEL MEASURES); Q = CULVERT DISCHARGE IN CFS;

** INFORMATION CHANTAGED FROM : "HYDRAULIE CHART FOR THE SELECTRUM OF HIGHWAY COLVERTS", HET MED LEDGENE OF PUBLIC RUADI.

SUBJECT DAM SAFFTY INSPECTION

NOW FOR A PROJECT AND A PRO



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TW = TAILWATER ELEVATION =

ELEVATION OF OUTLET INVERT (1224.0 FT) + THE AVERAGE OF THE

APPROPRIATE CRITICAL DEPTH AND THE DIFFH OF THE COLVERT (dc+0),

OR THE DEPTH OF THE COLVERT (WHICHEVER IS SMALLER) UP TO HW = 1246.7

AT WHICH POINT WETR FLOW BEGINS WHICH SHOULD Dr. WN OUT THE OUTLET.

ABJUE HW = 1240, TW IS ASSUMED TO = 1227.5 (MODWAY BITWEEN TOP OF COLVERN AND TOP OF ROAD).

- ALSO, ABOVE ELEVATION 1240.0, WETE FLOW WILL BE POSSIBLE, AND IL DEFINEL MY!

WHERE Q= DISCHAPAE TH CTS; L= LTHAM OF WEIR & 1200 FT; AND H, = DER'S DE WATER ABOVE WEIR CREST OF 1.120 FT; AND C= VARIES WITH 16 ALGELING TO REF 12 AND CREST BREALTH & 85 FT.

- FLOW COMPUTATIONS 1

	ELEVATT. N	H.	/* C	Q
	(F1)	(F1)		(CFD)
	1245	0	-	0
WEIR	1211	1	3.23	3640
FLOW	1242	2	3,04	10320
	1243	3	3.55	19020
	1244	4	3.05	29290

** ELITMATES "C" VALUES FAM REF 12

SUBJECT	DAM SAFFTY INCPENTION						
		MOUNE	CHIFK	RF F	KVOT	<u> </u>	
BY WIV	DATE	1/22/7	, -j PR	OJ. NO	73 - (-17-	<u> </u>
CHKD. BY DLR	DATE	1/23/	79 sh	EET NO.	15	OF	22



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		13	1 4/0	
	ELEVATION	H	ı	٤
	(FT)	(FT)	(FT/FT)	(CES)
	1225	C	-	\mathcal{O}
	1223	1	0.1	140
	122 7	2	0.2	245
	1228	3	0.3	720
	, 1229	4	c.4	1110
TNLET	1230	5	٥.45	1550
CONTROL	1231	4	\$ 0.5 P	25.43
FLOWS	1234	7	0.6	2570
	1233	ર	0.7	3150
	1234	Ä	0.8	3750
	1225	13	0.9	4.15.5
	. 123.	11	1.0	5070
	1227	13	1.1	5780
	12.25	13	1.2	6525
	1239	14	1.3	7200
	1245	15	1.4	7633
	1241	1 3	1.45 .	3120
	1242	17	. 1.5	9540
	1243	13	1.6	7940 1
	1244	17	1.7	9300

SUBJECT	DAM	SAFFTY	INJPE.	77 4	
	_ Mc	SE CREEK	IF ITV	CTA	
BY _ WJV	DATE	1/22/79	PROJ. NO.	79-6-17-43	;

CHKD. BY DLB DATE 1/23/79 SHEET NO. 16 OF 22

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	Q (cr.)	dc (FT)	$\frac{d_{c+D}}{2} \text{ or } D$ (F1)	TW (61)	LS	/4W (F1)	
	5200	5.3	3.9	1272.7	1.0	12:4.2	>075
	<i>5</i> 530	l. mer	9.1	1032.1	1.2	12:5.0	THUE
	6000	7.6	9,3	1272.3	1.	1235.7	ELEY.
0.7.81	6500	9.1	9.6	1233.6	1.0	1227.0	!
COMP KUL	7000	3. <i>5</i>	9.9	1233 8	1.0	1237.5	1
FLOW/	7500	3.9	10.0	1234.0	1.3	. 123 : . 4	
	ებან	4.3	13.2	1224 2	1.0	1231.3	
	8500	9.6	10.3	1234.3	13	1. 1: 2	
	4000	-	-	12 37.5	1.3	1244.2	
	95 -	_	•	1237.5	1 -	1245.1	l
	1,000	-		1237.5	1.0	1246.0	
	15500	-	: !	12:7.5	1.0	1247.0	

*** de CRITICAL DEPTH = V 2/g WHERE q= 0/- :D = DEPTH OF CULVERT = 11 FT

- TOTAL FLOW ABOVE ELEVATION 1240.0:

	ELEVATION (FT)	Qwerr (CFS)	QINLFT (CFS)	QWEIR GINIET (CFS)	GLOUTLET (CFS)	Q WETR GOUTLET COFE)
	1240	0	7690	7680	6340	23-13
	1241	3640	8120	11760	.9600	12240
	1242	10 320	85 1 0	13860	2730	1905-
į	1243	19020	8940	27960	3550	27875
	1214	29 2 90	9330	33610	9990	35260

OUTLET CONTROL FLOWS ARE INTERPOLATED FROM OWNER CONTROL
FLOW TABLE ABOVE

SUBJECT	DAM	SAFETY I	NOPERTI	· //	
	Modis	E CREEK	RESERVO	IK	
DY WJV	DATE	1/22/79	PROJ. NO.	73-617-423	

CHKD. BY DLB DATE 1/23/79 SHEET NO. 17 OF 22



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- FROM INTERPOLATION WITHIN AND AMONG THE VARIOUS TARLES, THE PERFORMANCE CURVE FOR THIS CULVERT (AND EMBANEMENT) WILL CONSIST OF INLET CONTROL UNTIL THE HEADWATERS REACH ABOUT ELEVATION 1242.7 FT . ABOUE THIS ELEVATION. CUTLET CONTROL WILL COMINATE. WEIR FLOW ABOVE ELEVATION 1240.0 WILL OCCUR IN COMBINATION WITH BOTH THE INLET AND OUTLET CONTROL FLOWS
- PERFORMANCE CURVE FOR DS EMPEANEMENT (INTABULAR FORM):

1	l i
ELEVATION	Q
(FT)	(CFS)
1225	0
1227	390
1229	1110
1231	2546
1233	3150
1235	4.100
1237	5790
1239	72 35
1240	7630
1241	11760
1242	13360
*1242.7	25230
12.13	27870
1244	36260

^{*} TRANSITION BETWEEN INLET AND DOTLET CONTROL

SUBJECT	MAG	SAFFTY II	VSPF_TT	NI	_
	Mod	SE CPFFY	PF. FRUS	ī /	_
BY WJY	DATE _	1/22/74	PROJ. NO	79-617-422	_
CHKD. BY DLB	DATE _	1/23/79	SHEET NO	18 OF 22	_



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ELEVATION - LIDEASE RELATIONSHIP FOR DE EMBANKMENT

SA @ ELEVATION 1240 ~ (0.06 TH) * (400000 FT (AUT) . 5.5 ACTES

SA @ ELEVATION 1260 ~ (0.17 EN) * (400000 FT (AUT)) = 15... ACRES

SA @ ELEVATION 1225 ~ 0.0 ACRES

TREAT EMPANEMENT LIKE A DAM WITH THE ELEVATION - STORAGE RELATIONIST INTERNALLY COMPUTED BY THE HEC-1-DAM PROGRAM BASED ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

SUBJECT	DAM	CAFFTY	TNOIF		
	N/	14- F CHE	EN GETT	, 175 75 7	

BY WJV DATE 1-29-79

CHKD. BY DLB DATE 1-29-79

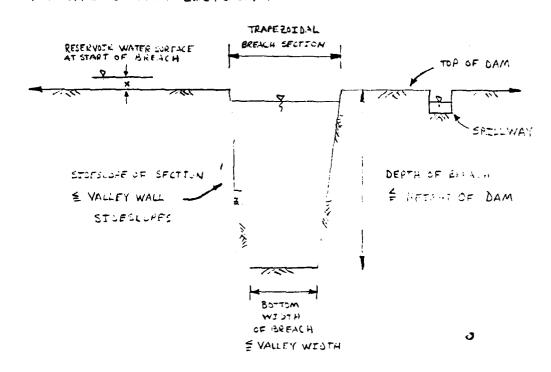
SHEET NO. 19 OF 22

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BREACHING ASSUMPTIONS

- TYPICAL BREACH SECTION :



- HEC-I- DAM BREACHING ANALYSIS IMPOTS: (BEEACHING BEGINS WHEN RESERVOIR LEVEL REACHES THE TOP OF DAM ELEVATION)

PLAN NUMBER	BREACH COTTOM	breach Depth	SECTION SIDESLOPES	CHEACH *	TWS HETTLY AROUS DAM AT EFFICE OF REACH
AND COMMENTS	(FT)	(FT)	والمراقع والمراجع المراجع المر	(MR)	(FT)
MIN BREACH SECT, MIN. FAILTIME	O	29	1/2 10	0.25	3
MAX. BREACH LECT, MIN, FAILTIME	250	23	1 40 1	0.25	0
MEN. BREACH SECT, MAX. FAZL TIME	0	29	- ± 451	4.5	0
MAX BREACH SECT, MAX, FAIL TIME	250	28	1 to 1	4.5	0
AVEFACE POSSIBLE CONDITIONS	100	25	1+21	1.0	0
	:			i	1

^{*} BREACH TIME = TOTAL TIME NECESSARY TO REACH FINAL BREACH DIMENSTONS

SUBJECT DAM SAFETY THEFT TON											
_		M	COSE TREFK A	ELERVOI	R			_			
BY _	WJV	DATE	1-29-79	PROJ. NO.	79-61	7-4					
CHKI	איכל אפ.ס	DATE	1-29-79	SHEET NO.	25	OF	22				



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- THE PREVIOUS ALSUMPTIONS ARE BASES SOMEWHAT ON THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTED RANGES FOR EARTH DAM BREACHING:

BREACH ROTTOM WIRTH - DAM HETCHT (WIDTH (3x (DAM HETCHT)

SECTION SINESLOPE - O < Z < 1

BREACH TIME -> 0.5 < TIME < 4.0

WATER EURFACE HEIGHT ABOVE DAM AT WHICH REACHING BEGINS -> 1 < HEIGHT & 5

(HOWEVER, GAL CONTENDS THAT MAY MOUNT OF OVERTOPHIAG COULD CAUSE FAILURE; SEE SECTION 5.5, PS 17 FOR A FURTHER EXPLANATION)

AND ALSO ON THE PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS OF THE DAM. AND EDERBUNDING TERMAIN:

		CONSTRAINT	VALUE
	-	HEIGHT OF DAM	31 FT
	•	HEIGHT OF EMBANEMENT FILL	, 29 FT
	-	LENGTH OF DAM CREST W/S SPILLWAY	340 FT
	-	LENGTH OF DAM CREST TO THE LEFT OF THE SW	310 FT
**	-	VALLEY BOTTOM WILTH	250FT
**	-	VALLEY SINESLOPFS: WALL LEFT WALL	3 to 1 4 to 1
		DESCRIPTION	EARTH DAM W/ CINCERTE CORE WALL, HAND PLACED RIP FAR US. AND RECKEN STONE DS FALE COMERTINGS.

- # INFORMATION OCTAINED FROM BALTINGRE CIMPACT, CAPS OF ENGINEERS
- ## ESTIMATED FROM UCGS TOP. MAR AND FIELD DESTRYATION

DAM ENFETY TALCE THOM SUBJECT _

SUTPUT:

HFC-1- DAM BREACHING ANALY SIC

RESFEROGAR INFLOW CONDITIONS

PMF

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RECERVOIR DATA

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SHEET NO. 21 OF 22 CHKD. BY DLB DATE 2-17-79

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CORFUSEDNISTACH TIME OF TIME OF PEAK THITIAL BREXH	(416)	16.50	16.50	(6.50)	/6.50	05.9/
	(IIR)	16.75	16.57	\$0.0% 1	19.61	19.83
ACTUAL PEAK FLOW THROUGH DAM	(cFS)	4678	8521	4367	4.58	4120
CONTINE OF FIGURE FLOW THROUGH	(116)	16.75	16.53	20.08	1.9.61	16.92
TATE FOLLANT OF HECT FOOL DUSTON FAST 1746	(crs)	.1678	8478	4367	4265	3751
L MAX, FLOW CORRESPONDENCE OF HELL FOUNDED CORFLER WILLIAM ACTUAL PEAK MAX, FLOW DUSTA: TIME OF FLOW THROUGH FAST TIME I THE OF FLOW FAST 1746	(2017)	16.75	16.59	20.05	19.67	16.44
ACTUAL AVAX, FLOW	((4)	4675	8521	436-1	4258	37711
VARTABLE BREACH BOTTOM WILUTH	(F1)	0	250	٥	250	091
PLAN #	NUMBER	9	હ	<u>.</u>	છે	

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CONDT 7 JUNS
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TIME OF INITAL EIGNI	(1))	17.75	27.71	17.75	21.77	17.75
CORRESPONDING	(41)	18.00	17.94	20.03	19.4.	18 12
ACTUAL PEAK FLOW THPOUGH	((FS)	15.76	8478	26.25	27718	3538
WHILE SAFED CORRESTONIDING // MAX, FLOW DUNING TIME OF FLOW F	(1115)	(8.00	17.83	20.03	19.47	18.17
SK HECH KWED MAX, FLOW DAINS FAIL TENE	(517)	151	8442	26.25	2776	7958
MAX. FLOW CORKE : PAYDIME OR HELL KNYFO CORRESPONDING ACTIVAL PEAK CORRESPONDING TIME OF TABLE OF MAX. FLOW DUNING FLOW FOR THEODOM TIME OF MAY INTEREST TIME OF FLOW FAIL TIME OF FLOW FAMILY.	(311)	الزيزا	17.84	20.05	11.1	18.19
ALTUNL MAK.FLOW DUPLING FATL TENE	(33)	0104	8478	2625	2776	353%
VAPINBLE BREACH BOTTOM WIDTH	(FT)	0	75.0	0	250	001
FLAN *	NUMBERR	9		<u>'</u>	4)	 - 9

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DAM CHEFTY INSPECTION

CFFFK MOSSE

73-617-423 2-15-71

DATE

CHKD. BY DLB SHEET NO. DATE

SUBJECT

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22 22 OF __

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			-	1100	<u>, </u>		<u>.,</u>
	Engin			eolog Speci	ists •	Plad	nne
15 OF 0.1/11	AFLEV	(1.3)	41.6	60 66 *	6.0+	1.0	3) ' +
OUTPUT @ X-SECT LOCATED WOOFT DS OF BAM	W/o Crearing	(F1)	1224.5	1224.5	12:4:5	234.3	12.1.3
LOCATED	TIME CORFERENCIAL WISELT	(FT)	1226.1	8777	1225.4	55.2	127.3
DJS-X 0	TTME OF F13W	(316)	1.1.81	oc 6/	: 05/0C	11.58	18.33
TUATOO	PEN FLOW	(CF3)	3204	100	11:11	2771	33%
OF BAM	WELL PENT A ELEV. PEN FLOW	(1.1)	41.2	+2.7	+ 01	ۍ.o.⁴	+ 1. +
1800 F1 05	WIL BREALH	(FT)	1248.9	1248.9	1248.9	1248.4	1915.9
MNO TO SO 17 COST OF INDS IT	CORPESSION WILL FT WILL BREACH	(F7)	1251	1251.6	12.19. 5	1244.5	12.7
1)45-X 0	TI AN	(116)	80.81	17.92	20.42	19.59	/4 3 2
TUG TUG	COTION PENTITY OF FLOW	$(E7) \qquad ((F5)$	32.1.4	4839	26,19	11.12	07.70
	Post 10 M	(11)	0	250	၁	Ş	·:

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COMD111011. DOWNSINGAM BASE PMF 1/2

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DOWNSIREAM POUTING UNIA

HEC-1- DAM BREACHING ANALYSTS OUTPUT

DS OF DAM	DFLEY	(F1)	4 0.0	+ o.5	+ 0.3	1.0.	0.0
11 colo 1	OF FLOW WSEL WID BREXTH DELIV. GEARFION OF FLOW WSEL WID BRENTH DELEY	(FT)	1227.3	1227.3	12:71.3	1227.3	20.00 1227.3 1227.3 10.0
T. LOCATE	CORPESPONDING	(118) (Fr)	20.08 1227.3	1227.8	1227.6	1227.4	1227.3
@ X-SFC	TIME OF FLOW	(118)	23.04	16.75	20.25	19.33	20.00
QUTPUT.	PEAK FLOW	(673)	4 107	1672	4354	4251	7117
DS OF DAM	DELIV.	(FT)	\$ O.0	± 0.5	+ 0.2	+0	0.0
4BOSFT	WSEL **	(61)	1251.0	0.1521	1251.0 + 0.2	1251.5 +0.1	0.1251
LOCATED	WSEL	(HR) (FT) (FT)	20.08 1251.0 1251.0	16.67 1251.5 1251.0 + 0.2	1251.2	1777	11.92 121.0 1251.0 10.0
X-SECT.	TIME OF FLOW	(116)	20.08	16.67	20.17	17.75	11.92
OUT PUT (A	PEAK FLOW	((())	4108	4826	-1355	4251	1112
PREACH		(FT)	C	250	0	(3)	(2)
	A AN	NUMBER	9	<u> </u>	କ୍ର	3	9

* SEE TABLE ON SHIFF 19 . ** WSEL WID BIFICH OBINING FROM OVERTOPPING ANALYSTS OUTPUT => WSEL *** DELEVE COPPESPIRING WLET - WSFI W/O BEENCH CEPTSPONDING TO PENY FLOW .

DOWNSTOTIAN BASE CONDITIONS PMF 3/10

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Engineers • Geologists • Planners Environmental Specialists	<u>vc</u>
Environmental Specialists	
24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
### ### ##############################	
	### RECESSION DATA STRIUS

INSPECTION SAFETY **JUBJECT** RESERVOIR CREFIX MOOSE CONSULTANTS, INC 78-617-423 PROJ. NO. 2-29-ソビ DATE Engineers • Geologists • Planners В Environmental Specialists OF CHKD. BY DLB 2-28-79 SHEET NO. DATE 1382-00 5580.00 24,92 23.67 1,84 638344. (633.)(580.)(41.)(18015.89) COMP 3170.00 1381.00 1,055 0.5 PMF 0.2 PMF PMF [AIITI E. A.C.S. ISPHAT LSTR ISTAGE 1380.00 1000.001 EXPL 0.0 27 7 22 2194. 12.86 3609. 2.57 65.35 878 TUTAL VULURE 4389. COPAL VIDAME 1083. 31 ne 14. THUTAL VOLUME 127446. 9022. 1HAME. CANEA 0.0 さした MILLDA HR.MN PERTIN 1240.00 1379.00 FSK. 0,000 JENT TENT 12.86 326.74 4389. 5413. 6.43 163.37 2194. 2707. 72-111UH 2213. 13. 2.57 65.35 878. 3-huur 63. 1083. HIIIIII-71 1106. 0.000 1071 1378.00 880.00 HYDRUGRAPH ROUTING FLEVE. END-IIF-PERTUD FLUM RUUTING UATA 000.0 12.80 TAPE ISARE AMONK 13. 2.5/ 05.35 8/8. 1083. 6.43 2194. 44-HUUR 14-HIJBR 2213. 4389. 1106. £3. EXPE U.U 550.00 1317.00 COMP 4 LAG 290. IKEN <u>.</u> 1400. I ECUM 1.98 50.20 4.94 9. NB 250.99 4079. 6-HUUR 3399. INHO. ş. 3371. 4158. 193, 9.0 0.0 A V G 20.0 MS FUL 550 290.00 1376.00 -1 340. 0.0 MUNTE THROUGH RESERVOIR PEAK 8239. 233. PEAN 164H. PEAN 4120. 117. 15170 CI.115.5 u. uuu EXCS CFOLL 1374.0 11/4. ċ Š CRS INCHES 00.001 AC-FT THUUS CU M 1375.00 THUUS CU M FRUUS CU A CFS CFS ž AC-FT Z | X | X ž LICHES 1.4一つ4 INCHES 91.055 III. St. PENIUS ; ; 12150.00 13/4.60 FILEVALIBIAT SURFACE AREAS CANACITIE HYDROGRAPHS RESFRYOJR TNFIDM #11.11 1.0.1 STAGE

INSPECTION SAFETY SUBJECT RESER CREEK 79-617-423 CONSULTANTS, INC 2-28-79 VTW PROJ. NO. DATE Engineers • Geologists • Planners CHKD. BY DLB 2-28-79 OF DATE SHEET NO. **Environmental Specialists** O.5 PMF O.2PMF PMF 10TAL VOLUBE 031000. 17885. 12.75 323.46 4350. 5300. 124947. 3538. 2.52 64.07 661. 101AL VOLUME 314052. PR95. 6.34 161.03 2363. FUTAL VULUME IAUTU 13.18 151/151 12.75 423.46 4350. 5366. 31. 6.34 161.03 2163. 2664. 62. 12. 2.52 64.07 861. 1061. 12-HOUR 72-mems 1090. JEANE. 12.75 323.86 4350. 5366. 31. 6.34 101.03 7163. 12. 2.52 04.01 801. /4-hoter 1090. 2193. 74-111111H JYKE 7.5 DAM DATA COUD EXPD DAMALD 0+0 0-14 RUDTE PROT RESERVEIR OF SECTION 2 * 4800 FT DOWNSTREAM 1.401 6796. 192. 9.88 250.97 3371. 1357. 1.97 50.10 673. 4.94 125.41 1685. 4.-4444K HYDROGRAPH ROSTING RUUTING DATA 1141. ISAMI 8240. AT TIME 19.83 HUURS 20.00 HOURS 14.43 1110165 PŁAN N.40. PEAK 1642. PEAK 41.20. 1 KH S I ECOM CFS CBS THCHES INCHES AC+FT Triouts Cu a AC-F I THOUS CO A LMCHES AC-F figuré Cu 🛎 S S TUPEL 1380.0 1642. AT 11HE 4120. AT JIME 00.0 1 CUMP 15160 0.000 CLOSS aloss ÷. PEAR DUTEBUM 15 PEAR GUIFFUM 15 PEAK BUTFLOW IS PYDESCRAPH RECENTATION RECENT IN Conflow

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INSPECTION SAFETY DAM SUBJECT FRYOIR MOO CRE CONSULTANTS 78-617-423 PROJ. NO. 2-28-79 DATE Engineers • Geologists • Planners Environmental Specialists G 2-28-79 OF CHKD. BY DLR SHEET NO. DATE EMBANKMENT RESFRYOTA * DAM " US ROUTE 322 MOOSE CREEK Z V V 1 St FLOOR ELEVATION OF HOUSE LOCATED OF BUILDINGS LOCAIED @ THES SECTION TIME OF FAILURE HOURS 1st Floor ELEVATION TIME OF Failoure House 0.00 0000 00.0 ≈ 1248 FT @ THES SECTION TINE OF HAX OUTFOUR MANUES FIME OF MAX OUTFION 20.00 HUUKS 20,00 19.83 19.83 THE UF DAM THE UF HAM 1240.00 1340.60 1060. DURATION OVER TOP HOURS 20.17 20.00 20.00 HOLES DUKATIUN UVER TUP TIPE 20.17 20.00 19.92 0.00 0.00 1.75 0.00 7.33 8.83 HUURS SUHMANE UF DAN SAFETY ANALISES 304 701 SPILLWAY CREST 1240.00 SPILLWAY CREST 1374.00 1223.1 1221.3 1230.2 1224.5 HAKIMUH STAGE,FI MAXIMUM SFAGE,FT 1247.8 1251.0 1253.8 1253.8 JOHO. MAX 1 NUM CUTF LOW 4111. 8226. MAXIMUM HUTFIUM CFS 16.59. 2470. 2470. 4120.8240. STATION 1642 STATION ر ت HAKIMUH FLUW, CFS 1639. 4111. 8226. 2970. 4112. 8226. 2470. MAXIMUM FLUM, CFS 1639. HAX I MUN STUKAGE STUKAGE. AC-FT 87. 108. HIMIXVH AC-FT FLAN 1 THILIAL VALUE INITIAL VALUE 1225.00 1374.00 .50 1.00 0.30 . 20 . 50 0.30 KATIU FATIO MAX 1 MUH DEPTH MAXIMUN DEPTH UVEK DAN UVER DAK e . e . . . 0.00 0.5 0.5 ELEVAT 1994 Sturage Dote Loa ELEVATION Sturage outflow MAXINDH Kenekulin *.n.elev HAA1MUM HESEKVUIH 1244.54 1240.13 1231.6 a.s.tht V 1379.96 1381.39 1382.88 1230.14 KAT LE 200 1.00 0.30 32.0 Ė ĭ Ī VERTOPPTNG = OZPMF

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SAFETY INSPECTION DAM SUBJECT CREEK RESERVOIR MOOSE 78-617-423 2-23-79 PROJ. NO. . VIV DATE CHKD. BY DEB 2-28-79 DATE SHEET NO. OF

.021 HOURS DURING BREACH FURHATION.

ÎTHE DAY DREACH HYDHUGHAPH WAS DEVELGPED USING A TIME INTERVAL UP .021 HOURS DURING BREACH FURHATION DIMMSTRÉAN CALCULALLONS WILL USE A TÎPE LATERVAL DE .083 HOURS. THIS TABLE COMPARES THE HYDROGRAPH FUR DIMESTRÉAN CALCULATIONS MITH THE COMPUTED BREACH AYDROGRAPH. INTERMEDIATE FLOWS ARE INTERPOLATED FROM FRO-OF-PERTUD VALUES.



Engineers • Geologists • Planners Environmental Specialists

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LIST OF REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D

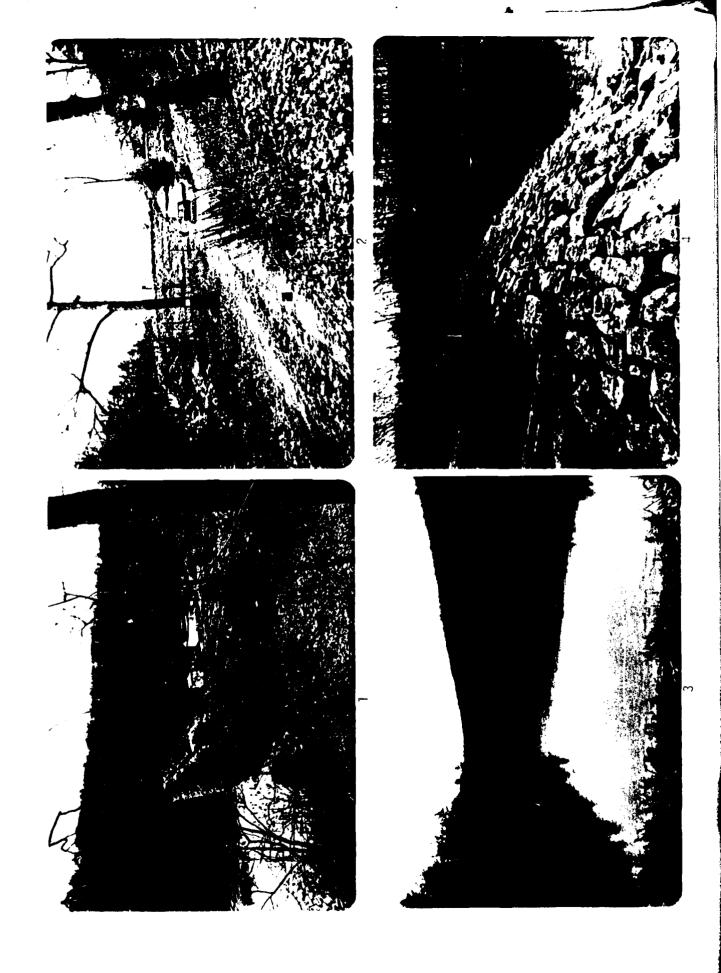
PHOTOGRAPHS

Both the new and old gate houses can be seen at the toe of the dam. The spillway is in the foreground of the photograph. Overview of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam from the right abutment. PHOTOGRAPH 1

View of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam from a point a few hundred feet downstream of the dam. The spillway is visible on the extreme left portion of the photograph. PHOTOGRAPH 2

View of the impoundment and the slopes surrounding Moose Creek Reservoir. PHOTOGRAPH 3

View of the hand-placed, sandstone riprap on the upstream face of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam. PHOTOGRAPH 4



View of the area immediately downstream of Moose Creek Reservoir Dam as seen from the crest of the dam. PHOTOGRAPH 5

View of the spillway at Moose Creek Reservoir Dam. PHOTOGRAPH 6

View of the discharge end of the blowoff pipe. PHOTOGRAPH 7 View of seepage at the toe of the dam near the old gate house. PHOTOGRAPH 8



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View of seepage of the toe of the dam along the left abutment contact. PHOTOGRAPH 9

View of Moose Creek at a point approximately 5,600 feet downstream of the dam. Note the dwelling near the left center portion of the photograph. PHOTOGRAPH 10





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APPENDIX E GEOLOGY

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Geology

Moose Creek Reservoir Dam is located in the Pittsburgh Plateaus Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province of Western Pennsylvania, two miles northwest of the Borough of Clearfield.

This section is characterized as a high plateau underlain by flat-lying to gently folded sedimentary rock strata of Pennsylvanian and Mississippian age.

Structurally, the site lies approximately midway between the Clearfield syncline to the southeast and the Chestnut Ridge anticline to the northwest. Consequently, the rock strata at the dam site dip to the southeast at approximately 300 feet per mile or about 3 degrees. The axes of both structures follow the regional trend which is generally in a northeast-southwest direction.

The dam is founded on sedimentary rocks of the Mississippian age Pocono Formation. In this area, the upper 30 to 50 feet of the Pocono consist of fine to medium grained, very light gray, quartzose sandstone. Bedding thickness in the unit ranges from a few inches to 6 feet. Underlying this upper sandstone is a 30- to 40-foot gray to black, silty shale section. This unit becomes silty and sandy toward the top and bottom, and includes several thin beds of sandstone and siltstone. Underlying the silty shale section is an 85- to 90-foot thick very fine to medium grained sandstone.

Since the Mississippian-Pennsylvanian disconformity is located on the hillside approximately 50 feet above the crest, the embankment is presumably founded on bedrock of the silty shale and lower sandstone section.

Sedimentary rocks of the Pottsville, Allegheny, and Conemaugh Groups lie stratigraphically above the Mississippian-Pennsylvanian disconformity and form the hilltops surrounding Clearfield.

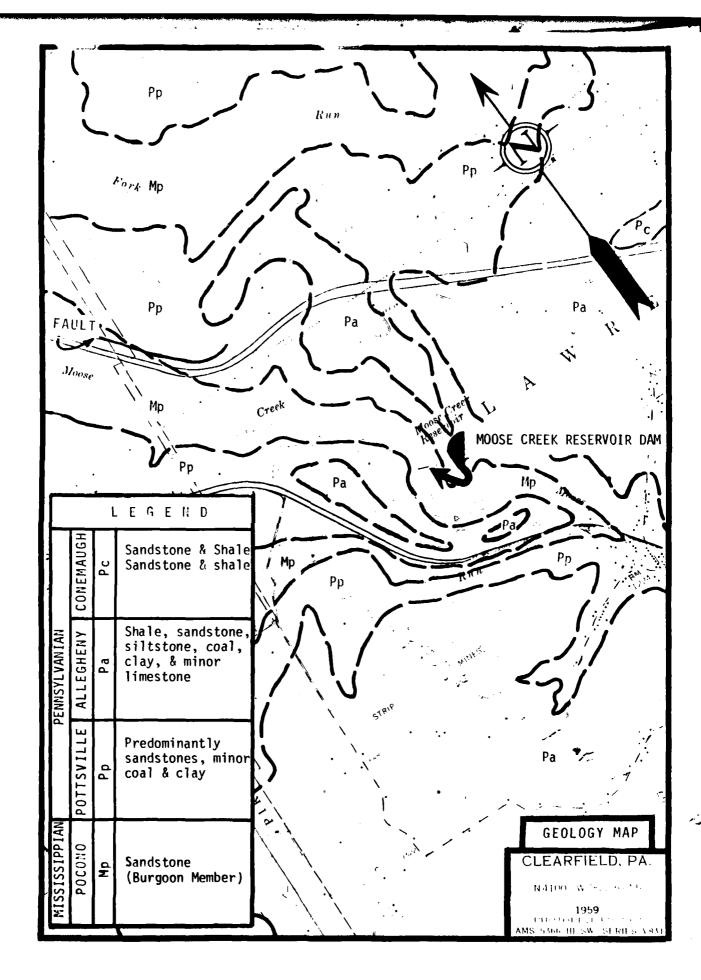
Two principal joint set directions are common to the Moose Creek Reservoir Dam area. The major set ranged from N30°W to N50°W. This set is roughly perpendicular to the trend of the major folds in the area. The strike of the secondary set ranges N70°E to N85°E or roughly parallel to the trend of the major folds in the area.

Faulting is also common, particularly to the east of the Moose Creek Reservoir Dam, where a series of high angle wrench faults traverse the region in a range from N30°W to N55°W. A correlation is obvious between primary joint direction, the strike of the faults and the alignment of many of the first order tributaries to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Moose Creek, Lick Run, Stone Run, and Millstone Run are just a few of the tributaries showing topographic lineaments which correspond to the major joint and fault directions in the region. Some of the lineaments are directly associated with known wrench faults in the area

whereas others (as is the case with the Moose Creek Valley) are not associated with known faults. In any case, there is considerable evidence for structural control on drainage patterns in the dam area.

Below the dam and reservoir, the narrow Moose Creek floodplain is floored by a thin alluvial deposit that joins the broad floodplain of the Susquehanna River in the Borough of Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

Glover, Albert D., "Geology and Mineral Resources of the Southern Half of the Clearfield 15-Minute Quadrangle, Survey, Pennsylvania," Harrisburg: Topographic and Geologic Atlas A84cd, 1970.



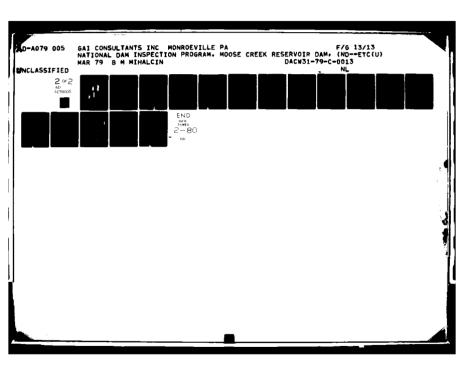
APPENDIX F

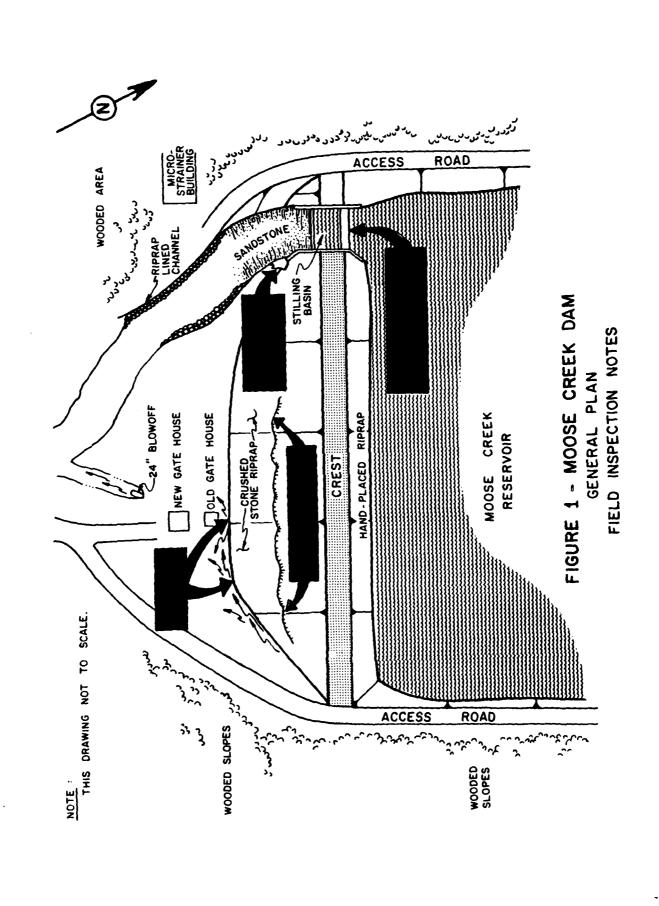
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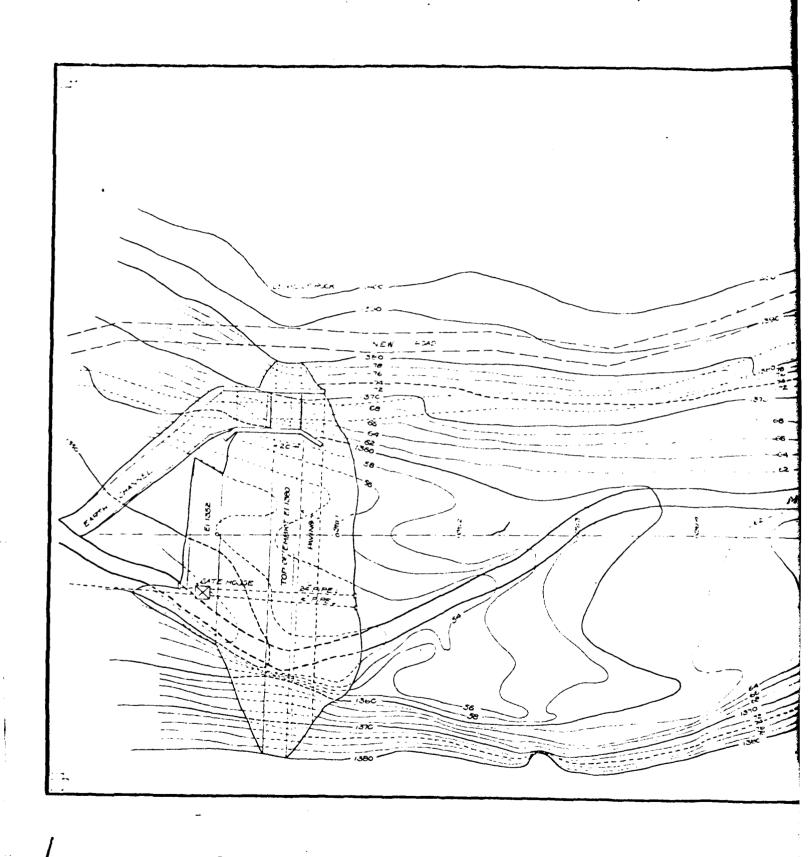
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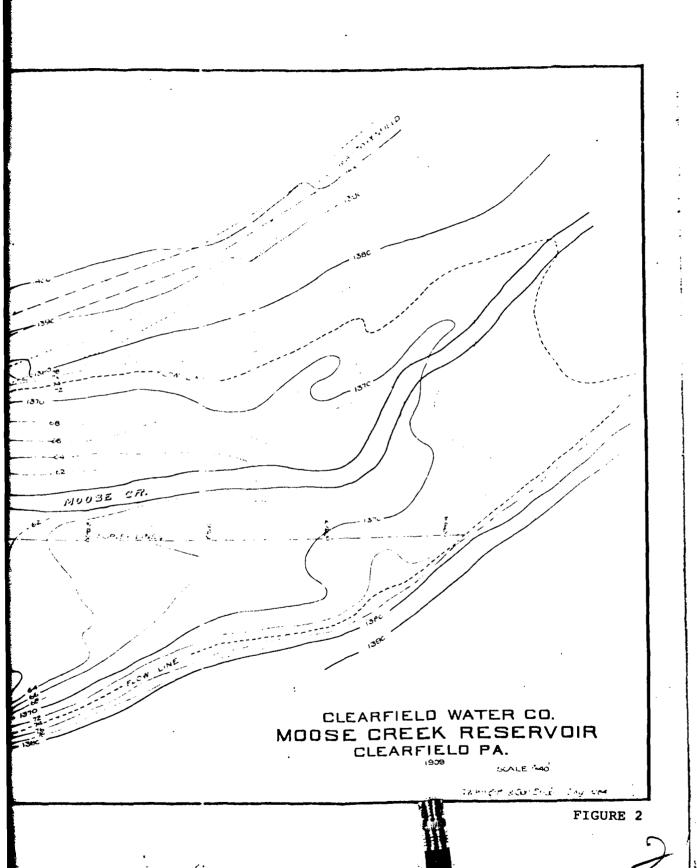
LIST OF FIGURES

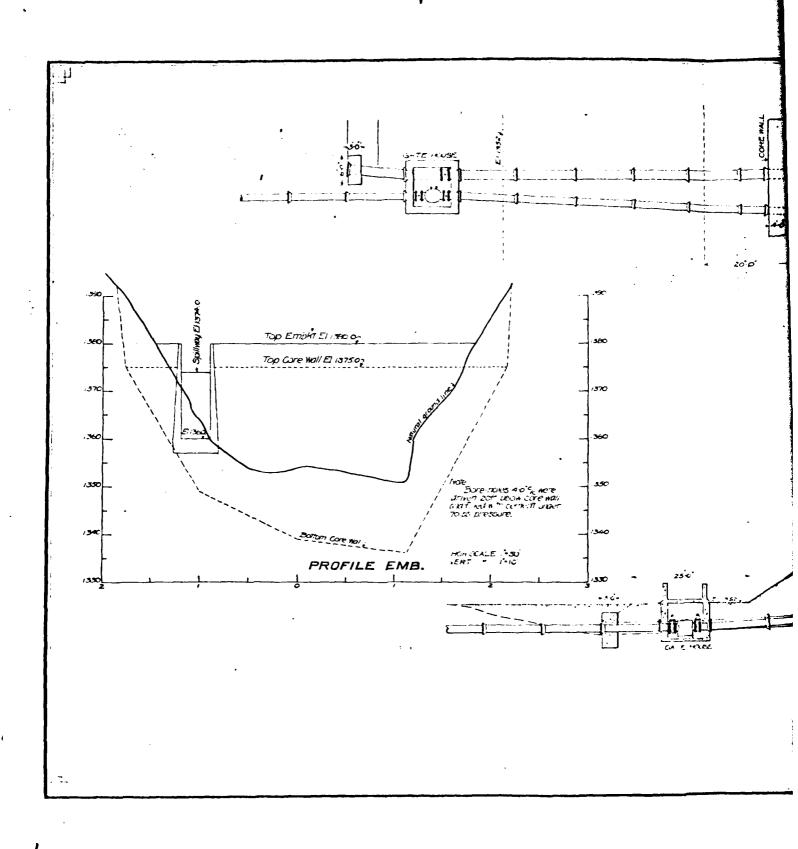
Figure	Description/Title
1	Plan (Field Sketch)
2	Plan of Embankment and Reservoir (1909)
3	Profile and Cross-Section of Embankment, Plan of Ortlet Works (1909)
4	Spillway P and Profile (1909)
5	Profile Alon Centerline of Dam (As-Built, 1909-1
6	Plan, Profile, and Cross-Sections of Embankment (1977)
7	Test Hole Borings (1977)





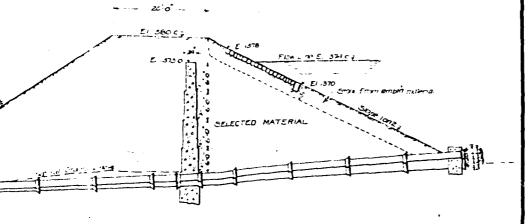






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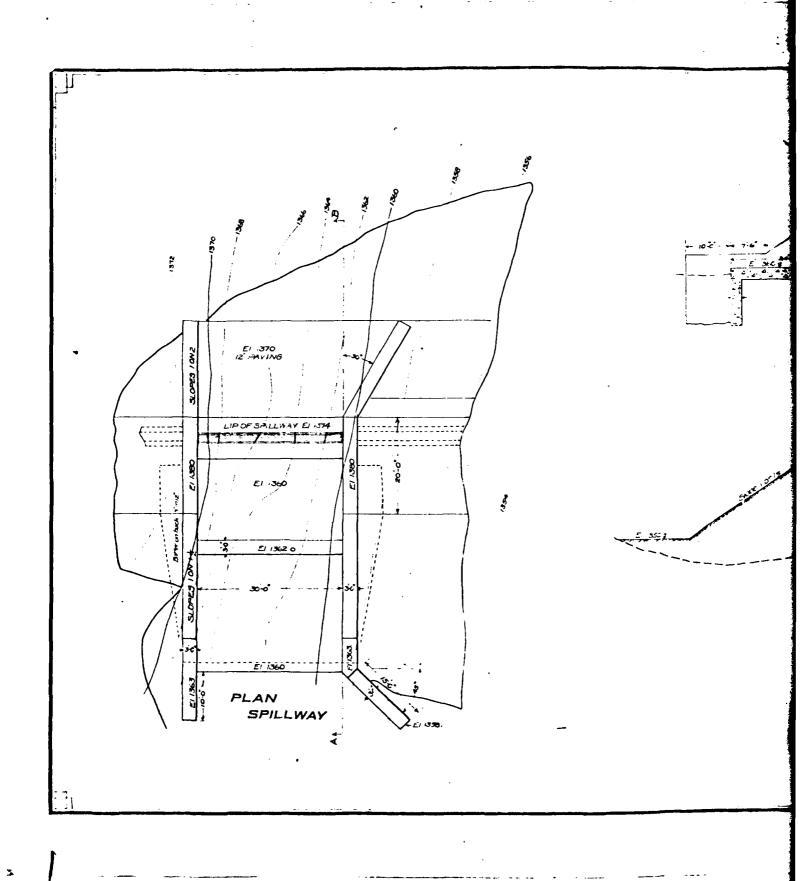
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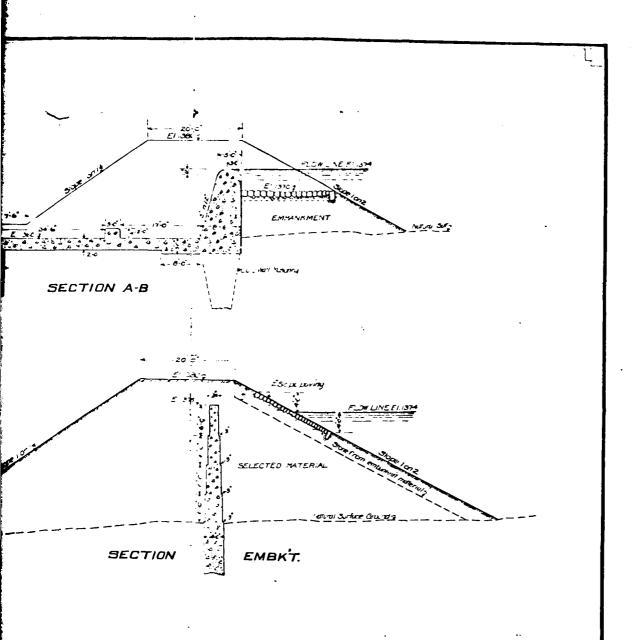
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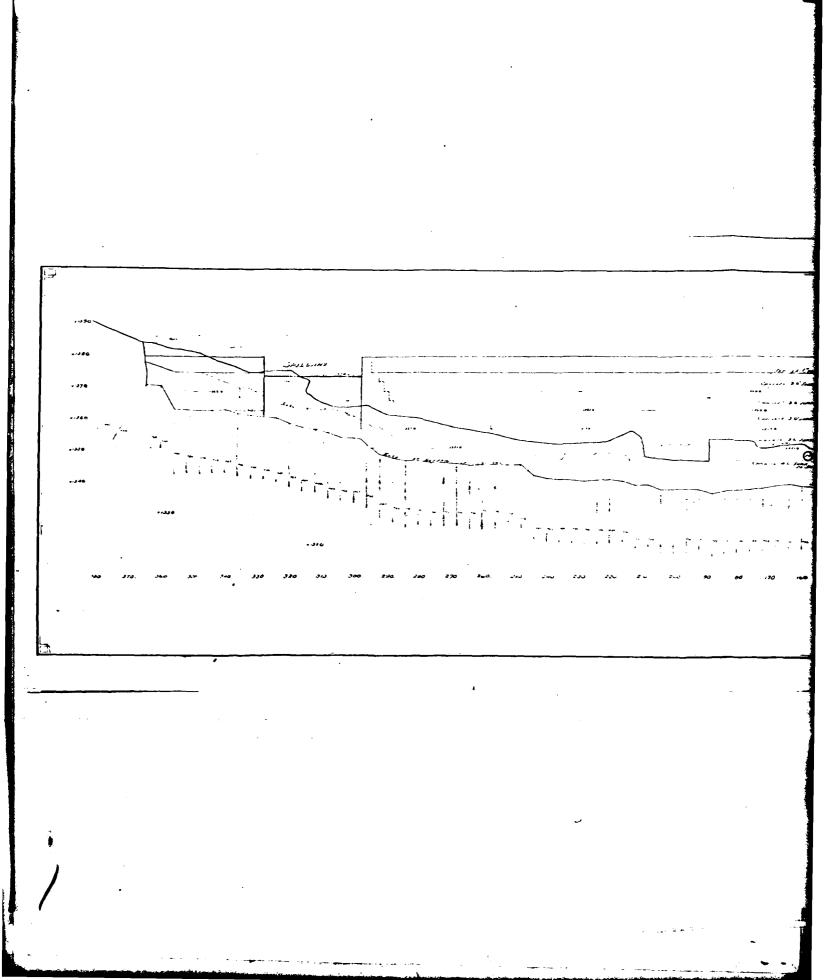


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FIGURE 4



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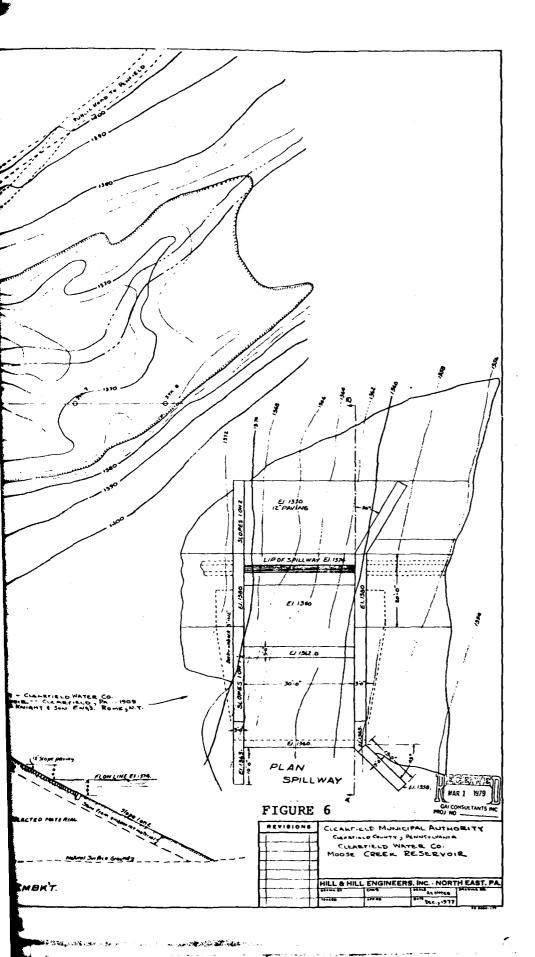
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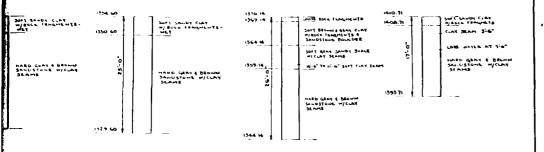


FIGURE 7

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APPENDIX G

REGIONAL VICINITY AND WATERSHED BOUNDARY MAPS

